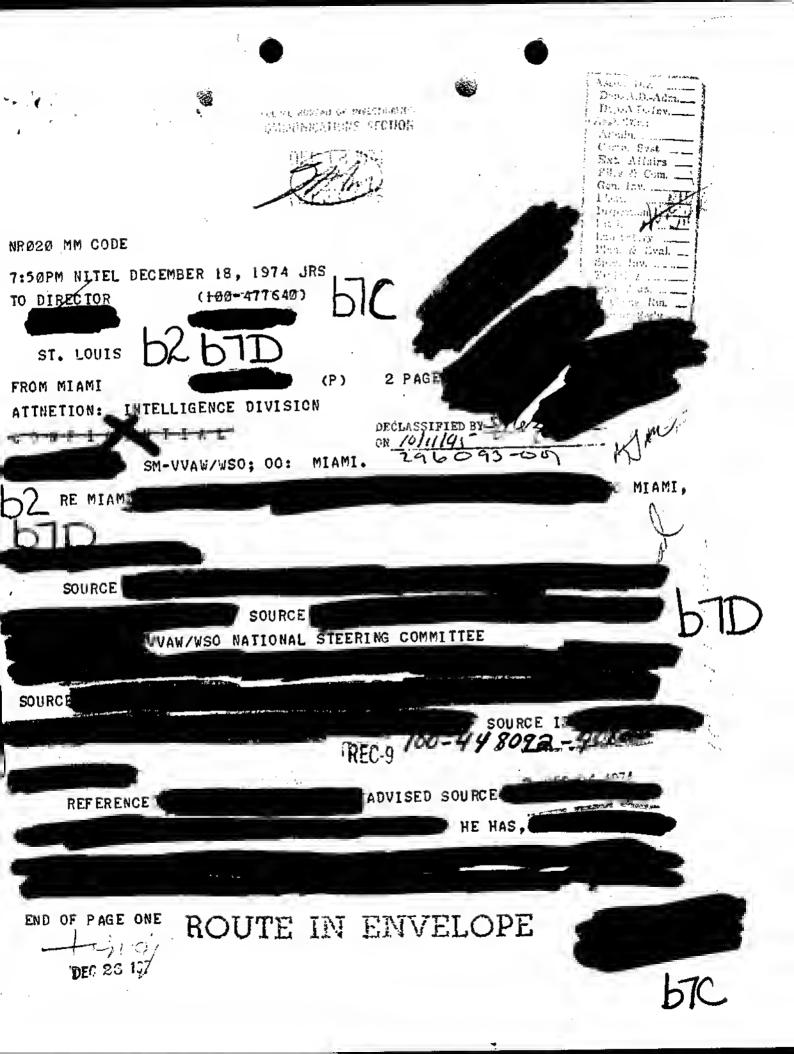
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION-PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

SUBJECT:VVAW
FILE NO:HQ 100-448092
SECTION:
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PAGES REVIEWED:
PAGES RELEASED: 211
REFERRALS:
EXEMPTIONS: b2 b70 b7D b



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SOURCE HAS

PAGE TWO

PER DAY. BUREAU THEREFORE REQUESTED TO AUTHORIZE PAYMENT IN ADVANCE

TO SOURCE

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BEH FIXX FBIHQ ACK FOR ONE AND CLR

NITHE CODE TELETYPE Mr. LEDER DECEMBER VIZ Q 4 1 1974 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION DEC 2 () 1974 FROM DIRECTOR FBI NEICENTIA VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM), ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, DECEMBER 27-31, 1974. REMNTEL DECEMBER 18, 1974, CAPTIONET SH - VVAW/WSO," (NO COPY TO CHICAGO) REQUESTING HEADQUARTER AUTHORITY FOR AUTHORITY GRANTED IN ADDITION AUTHORIZED TO ADVANCE SOURCE INSURE THAT AN EXACT ACCOUNTING OF EXPENSES IS HADE. PROMPTLY DEBRIEF SOURCE FOLLOW-ING HIS RETURN AND FURNISH PERTINENT RESULTS TO ST. LOUIS FOR rotobrid bilkector INCLUSION IN ITS OVERALL LIIM. AIRMAIL 1 - Chica o CNL:meg/sjm SEE NOTE PAGE 2 MAIL ROOM 🗔 TELETYPE UNIT

670

Re: Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO), National Steering Committee Meeting, (NSCM), St. Louis, Missouri, December 27-31, 1974.

CONF I WTHAL

ST. LOUIS, ADVISE MEANS BY WHICH INFORMANT CAN CONTACT HANDLING AGENT OF ST. LOUIS OFFICE IN EVENT SITUATION OF URGENT NATURE OCCURS AT CAPTIONED MEETING. CONTACT SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH INFORMANT SECURITY.

AIRMAIL COPY TO CHICAGO.

CLASSIFIED BY 7225, MGDS 2, INDEFINITE.

NOTE:

CONT. WILL

The VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, from 12/27-31/74, will further define the direction of VVAW/WSO in the future, and adequate informant coverage is important. Intelligence Division is currently in the process of designating as a Bureau-approved PSI. He is the third burde authorized to attend this meeting.

THE REPORT OF

in the past to above meeting. Requested

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per Rand Mc ally

Interstate that Atlas and on

This is considered to be a considered to the considered to the consideration of expenses requested is being granted.

It is not anticipated that any additional informants will be authorized to attend captioned meeting as source coverage authorized to date at ears adequate.

CONFID. TIAL

- 2 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIO COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

PM NITEL OFFEMBER 18, 1974 JSG

O IRECT OR

b7D ST. LOUIS

FROM:

MATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM), ST. LOUIS,

MISSOURI, OECEMBER 27-31, 1974; VVAW/WSO.

TELETYPE TO BUREAU ENTITLEO RE

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI TO ATTEND CAPTIONEO MEETING. SOUR CE

CHAPTER OF VVAW/WSO

EX-101

SOURCE ATTENDED

100-148092

TO ATTEND NSCM.

TO THE WAR PARTIES TO THE STATE OF THE REFERENCEO TELETYPE SET FORTH BACKGROUND INFORMATION SOURCE AND RECOMMENDED BUREAU APPROVAL AS PSI. SOURCE

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etell, 🖈 Laboratory

Plan. & Eval. Spec. Inv.

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Telephone Rm. Director Secy

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POPENSES WILL BE OBTAINED UPON HIS RETURN. F FBIHQ QR

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EX-101

From:

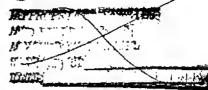
To:

Director, FB1

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCH) ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, DECEMBER 27-31, 1974

St. Louis

Airtel



Lure

12/18/74, captioned "National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM), St. Louis, Missouri, December 27-31, 1974; VVAW/WSO," (no copy to Chica o) requestion Folks

authority for

uthority is granted for

TTION

that an exact accounting of expenses is made, debrief source upon his return and furnish pertinent information to the St. Louis Office for inclusion in its overall LHM.

f means by which informant St. Louis, advise can contact handling Agent of the St. Louis Office in the event a situation of an urgent nature occurs at captioned meeting. Contact should, of course, be consistent with informant security.

1 - Chicago

UP PIELD

Dep. AD Adm, _ Dep. AD Inv. ._.

Asst. Dit.

Comp. Syst. Ext. Affaire.

CNL: bmf/rsm

(10) 62

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ノ CONF I by 7225

Exempt from CDS, Category 2 Date of Declassification Indefinite

Director Seely 🐠 MAIL BOOM

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TELETYPE UNIT 🗔

Airtel to and St. Louis

Re: Vietnam Veterans Against the War/

Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO)

National Steering Committee Meeting (NSCM)

-St. Louis, Missouri, December 27-31, 1974

100-448092

NOTE:

The VVAW/WSO National Steering Committee Meeting in St. Louis, Miesouri, from 12/27-31, 1974, will further define the direction of VVAW/WSO in the futureand adequate informant coverage ie important. is the mercad source authorized to attend this meeting.

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Area, who are The reliable and valuable involve tion concerning VVAW S activities

Source the above meeting from the VVAWAWSO'S

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April Dica Tines

1 Is considered residence recordingly, and office for travel and for payment of expenses requested is being granted. \ \ \

CODE

TELETYPE

NITEL

TO SACS.

T. LOUIS (101-21603) 12/27/74

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (100-448092)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM), ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, DECEMBER 27-31, 1974.

AND BUCALS TO

L CAPTIONED VVAW/WSO.)

THIS CONFIRMS FBIHQ TELCALS T

ND ST. LOUIS

IVISING THAT

IS NOT AUTHORIZED

TO ENGAGE IN ANY DISRUPTIVE OR UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES WHILE IN ST. LOUIS TO ATTEND CAPTIONED MEETING.

INASMUCH AS CONTENTS OF RETEL TEND TO IDENTIFY ABOVE SOURCE, RECIPIENTS SHOULD CLASSIFY THEIR COPIES OF RETEL "CONFID TIAL." AIRMAIL COPY TO CHICAGO.

L - CHICAGO (BY AIRMAIL)

CNL:rsm (5)

NOTE:

Retel advised that ho has been authorized to attend captioned meeting in at. Louis, has coojectured that street fighting between members of VVAW/WSO and members of Young Socialist Alliance (which organization is holding convention in St. Louis during same time period as captioned meeting) might possibly develop. Retel stated that, should fighting occur, source, in order to maintain his cover, would probably have to be part of the actioo.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

INTORRELION CONTRICT

ep. AD Adm. _

ep. AD Inv. ___ 11. Dir.; dain. omp. Syst, es. Affairs

PJD

TELETYPE TO SAC,

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/

WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

100-448092

NOTE CONTINUED:

Outgoing confirm telephone calls from

Supervisors

to SA Supervisors

In St. Louis

Called the treatment of the tents of FBIHQ teletype
to all SACs 12/23/74, captioned "Conduct and Activities
of Employees," which, in essence, reminded field that employees and
Bureau informants incinternal security field are not
authorized to engage in disruptive or unlawful activities
which could abridge constitutional rights of U.S. citizens
or organizations of U.S. citizens.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 JULY 1973 EDITION GEA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.8 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

$\emph{1} emorandum$

SUBJECT:

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE:

DEC 1 8 1974

SAC, NEW YORK(100-171435)(C)

(OO:NY)

Re New York letter and LHM, 10/7/74, entitled "VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), IS, (00:CG)".

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are four copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above. Two copies of an FD-376 are attached; one copy is attached for Secret Service, NYC.

Subject does not meet ADEX criteria. Interview not being recommended at this time since subject offers no informant potential and there is no information that he would be cooperative to an interview.

On 11/10/74, SC dvised that a review of the records of the Queens, a Criminal Court reverled that all charges stemming from subject's arres had been dismissed on 1/1/7+.

In view of this, it is felt that Federal prosecution in this matter would not be fruitful or warranted.

Sources utilized in this LHM are as follows:

First Source: Second Source:

15 DEC 24 1974

2)Bureau (RM) (47NG.) 1-New York

150%3/00-<u>448</u>09

DWR:mad (3)

3 1975 Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

0E0 18 1974

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE:

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

De	ear Sir:
	The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective sponsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.
1.	Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2.	Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3.	Threatening or abusive statement about U.S. or foreign official.
4.	Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5.	Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6.	Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7.	[X] Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U.S.
Ρŀ	notograph has been furnished calculated is not available.
	Very truly yours,
	Contelley

Clarence M. Kelley Director

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) (2) U. S. Secret Service, NYC (RM)

Enclosure(s) (2)



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York DEC 18 1974

INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY

67C

SUBVERSIVE MATTER; VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION(VVAW/WSO)

67C

This investigation is have on information which indicated that the property of his affiliation with the first and activities affiliation of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, is engaged in activities which could involve a violation of Title 18, United States Code(USC), Section 2383(Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384(Seditious Conspiracy), 2385(Advocating the Overthrow of the Government), or Title 50, USC, Sections 781-798 (Internal Security Act of 1950).

67C

ale born i and resides a an has no known employment.

York City(NYC) Chapter of the VVAW. He is not a leader, although he has participated actively in the organization to the present.

67C

On October 24,1971 was arrested with five other persons during a VVAW demonstration at East 65th Street and Fifth Avenue, NYC, which was protesting a Veterans Day activity of the Military Order of the World Wars. These charges were dismissed.

Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable information in the past except where otherwise noted.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation(FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION SUNTAIN.

TEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

19 11 195 The Spagnor 100-448092-4085

ENCLOSURE

other individuals for and Veterans Night

was arrested with five

"Honor Vietnam

67C

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

The Vietnam Veterans Against The War (VVAW) was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam Veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time, VVAW leaders have told members that VVAW is a revolutionary group, not "just another group of war veterans". Also the membership has been told the VVAW has been asked to cooperate on an international level with many organizations, including communist and Maoist groups. Additionally it was indicated that "anti-imperialist groups" consider the VVAW a potent organization of similar stature in the U.S. In April, 1973, the group changed their name to Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) so that non-Veterans could become members. Current VVAW/WSO national officers are Marxst-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

-3*-

APPENDIX

100-412092-4036 CHANGED TO 100-482108

JAN 10 1975

SUNCTION BY SOLD SHIVE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY INC EDITION
GEA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/24/74

FROM (100-53924) (P)

SUBJECT: CHICAGO CHAPTER

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

IS

OO: CHICAGO

Re Chicago report of SAI dated 6/13/74.

ЫC

During November, 1974, and December, 1974, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information the Chicago VVAW/WSO Chapter presently holds its meetings at the New World Resource Center, 2546 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois. It is noted that all Chicago chapter materials and data are maintained at the Colonia VV W/WSO Steering residence of Committee member, Chicago, In addition, the Chicago VVAW/WSO Chapter Illinois. receives its mail through the VVAW/WSO National Office, 827 West Newport, Chicago, Illinois. Chapter membership is estimated at approximately 19-20 individuals with approximately 15-20 individuals attending weekly meetings of this chapter. This number of individuals in attendance is also comprised of individuals and representing other organizations.

Chicago is submitting appropriate disseminable communication to FBIHQ regarding pertinent information and activities concerning the Chicago VVAW/WSO Chapter.

Bureau (RM)

1 - Chicago
SPW/cjy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINS

(3)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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			Date: Decembe	er 12, 1974	
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<u> </u>			(Priority)		
	TC:	DIRECTOR, FDI (100-448092)		42
\hat{y}	FROM: 11/R	SAC, MILWAUKEE	(100-15674) (7)		
	subject: (VIETNAM VETERAN WINTER SOLDTER IS - WVAW/USO	ORGANIZATION (1	WAW/USO)	170
E		(OO: CHICAGO)	REC-28 PV	,	DIY
	cepy to M	Re Chicago airt inneapolis).	el to Búrcaú de 7 kJD	stod N1/26/74	(t)
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	this NSCM	The following directing the	ologates vers e s lillvenkee reg	elected to att jion:	and
	I - CHICA 1 - CINCE 2 - MINNE 2 - ST. L 8 - MILJA	U (100-448092) (CO (100-30772) (NNATI (Info) (PH AFOLIS (RM) OUIS (RM) UKEE 100-15674) (VYAM	REC-28 /0	0-448092 DEC 16 19	4 1
	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	100-21659) 100-20659) 100-21523) 100-21312) 100-21888) 100-22223)	ALL	INFORMATION	CENTAINED
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FBI

	Date:
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	Citte unknown - cognizant
	BUfile 100-476518
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Wisch ?	File unknown - not cognizant
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	THE unknown - not cognizent
	Ebrira 100-452527
	Unidentified individual from Minneapolis, Minnesot
invest	It has been discussed to start a Winter Soldier igation on a national scale into the Veterans Admin-
istrat: fundin	ion (VA). This investigation will dwell into the gency,
be orga	ent of patients; policies, etc. The main thrust will emizing, on a mass scale, all veterans in the hope of
exposts	ng the inadequacies of the VA. from the same area in
1	This been nominated to the National Collective. is still undecided as to whether or not to
accept	his nomination to the Mational Collective as he
DIC	. – 2 –
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Approved:	Sent M Per was a serial Agent in Charge

		F B I
		Date:
Tto	insmit th	e following in(Type in plaintext or code)
Vio	l	(Priority)
·		M1 100-15674
		wants to find out if he can best serve the organization on a local or national level. The general feeling is that if he does not accept the nomination, he will be forced to the next time by the National Office.
		The Milwaukee Chapter has voted to have Objective #7 remain as is with no reference to homosexuals; the reason being that the organization is a mass-based organization and cannot become involved with all of the minority struggles.
	11	As of now, Milwaukee does not have a source in a position to travel to the NSCM.
	1 (LEADS
		MINNEAPOLIS DIVISION
		AT MINUEAPOLIS, MINUESOTA
		Will contact sources in an attempt to determine

the delegate from your Division attending the NSCM.

MILWAUKEE DIVISION

AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

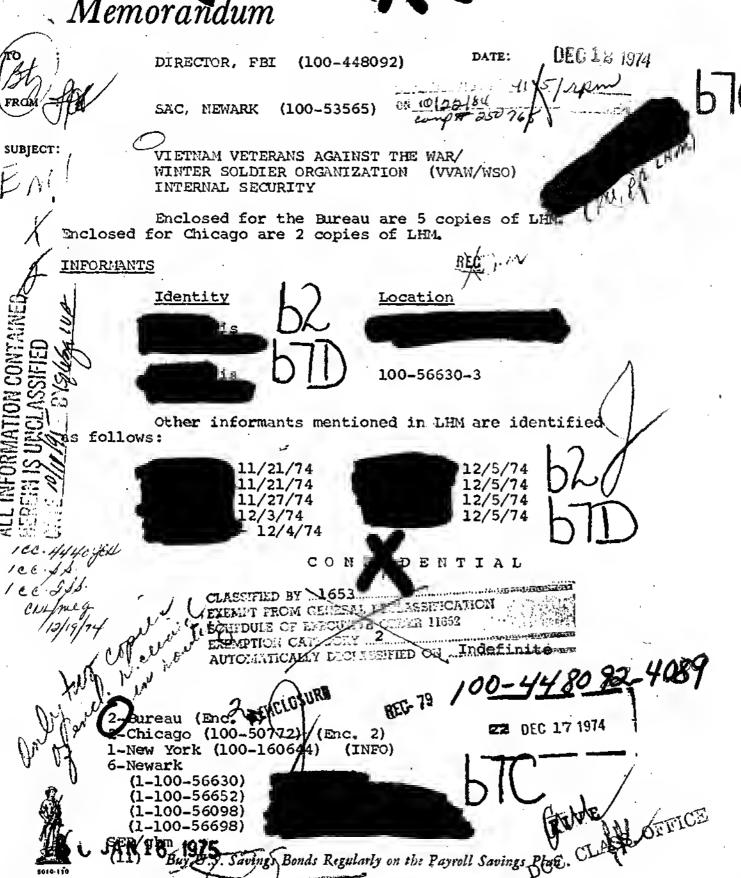
Will follow and report any further pertinent information received regarding the NSCM.

Approved:		Sen:M	Pet
	Special Agent in Charge	•	GPO : 1956 G + 462 ft

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GOA FPMR 141 CPRI 101-11.4
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

March Comment









In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey 07101

DE013 to:

MEQ

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAH/WSO)

A characterization of the VVAM/WSO is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

Location of Headquarters

There is no known headquarters for the VVAH/WSO in New Jerry. Matings of the VVAM/WSO are bell with lightly at

b7C b2 b7D August 21, 1974

is a member of the VVAN/WSO in New Jersey.

uly 22, 1974

C G H F N T I A 1

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ECLASSIVIA 19145/40m 11 10122187 1250 765 Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable information in the past // except where otherwise noted.

Fois document contains matther iscummedations are considerions of the STL in it is the property of the FEE and is letter to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 100-448092-4089

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAM/NSO)

Membership

There is no official membership of the VVAM/WSO in New Jersey. Eight to ten individuals attendaperiodic meetings of the VVAM/WSO at the residence of the the names of these individuals are set forth below.

Aug

August 21, 1974

Activities

On June 25, 1974, a VVAM/WSO demonstration was observed being held across the street from the Veterans Administration, Regional Office, 20 Washington Place, Newark, New Jersey, in which approximately forty individuals participated, at which time the following demands were made known by the demonstrators:

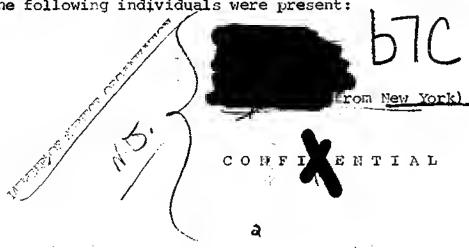
- 1. Universal U. conditioned Amnesty
- 2. Implement the agreement to end all aid to Thieu and Lon Nol
- Single type discharge for all veterans.
- 4. Decent benefits for all veterans
- 5. Kick Mixon out

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

Other organizations represented at the demonstration were the Revolutionary Union (RU) and the Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB).

A characterization of the RU and the RSB is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

On the dates indicated the VVAW/WSO held meetings at the residence of during which meetings the majority of the following individuals were present:





VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAM/WSO)

On June 21, 1974. From New York who was in charge of the meeting stated he wanted to start a VVAM/WSO chapter in New Jersey, indicating that Jersey City or Elizabeth would be likely choices to have an office.

ЫC

On July 31, 1974, there was a meeting which resulted in general conversation.

On August 14, 1974 the transition ho was in charge of the meeting, stated that the transition of plan to appoint a committee to talk with patients at the various Veterans Administration hospitals in the Newark, New Jersey area to determine if they are receiving adequate treatment and visit college campuses to develop support for the VVAW/WSO.

July 22, 1974 August 1, 1974 August 21, 1974

On November 8, 1974, a VVAW/WSO demonstration was observed being held across the street from the Veterans Administration Regional Office, 20 Washington Place, Newark, New Jersey, in which approximately thirty individuals participated. The demands set forth by the demonstrators were identical to those set forth above, during June 25, 1974, demonstration with the exception of number rive.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, November 8, 1974

Other Informants

Other informants of the Newark Division who are familiar with certain phases of subversive and revolutionary activity in New Jersey were contacted during November and December, 1974, at which time they advised that they are unaware of any VVAW/WSO activity in New Jersey.



VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

The VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW) was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time VVAW leaders have told members the VVAW is a revolutionary group, not "just another group of war veterans." Also, the membership has been told the VVAW has been asked to cooperate on an international level with many organizations, including communist and Maoist groups. Additionally, it was indicated that "anti-imperialist groups" consider the VVAW a potent organization of similar stature in the United States. In April, 1973, the group changed their name to VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORG.NI-ZATION (VVAN/WSO) so that non-veterans could become members. Current VVAW/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY UNION

The REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), founded in early 1968 in the San Francisco Eay area, is a militant semieovert Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization ideologically oriented towards the People's Republic of China and the teachings of Chairman MAO-Tse-tung. objectives as set forth in its theoretical publication "Tho Red Papers," and in its monthly newspaper, "Revolution," are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of revolutionary working class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxism-Leginism-MAO Tse-tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. Members of the RU have been identified as collecting weapons while engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training. As of July, 1974, RU national headquarters was located in Maywood, Illinois.

APPENDIX

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Γ

REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE

The REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB), formerly known as the Attica Brigade, is a student-based organization founded in New York City in the Fall of 1971. The RSB considers itself to be an anti-imperialist organization which views United States imperialism as the main enemy of the people of the world. The RSB favors violent actions to further its cause and is moving closer in ideology to the REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), which has significantly infiltrated the RSB and plays a major role in the RSB policies, decisions, and activities. As of July, 1974, the RSB is headquartered in New York City. The RU is a basic Markist-Leninist-Maoist revolutionary organization.

AFPENDIX

Denot British..... THE STORY OF SWITTENING TO AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY Logal Count Telephone Em

NRØGS MI CODE

5:14PM NITEL 12/13/74 Y

TO:

DIRECTOR (120-443992)

CHICAGO . (100~ 50772)

MILWAUKEE (169-15674) (P) FROM:

VIETNAM VETERAMS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER MANIZATION

(VVAW/WSO), IS - VVAW/WSO, OO: CHICAGO.

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA. SINCE THAT TIME VVAM LEADERS HAVE TOLD MEMBERS THE VVAN IS A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP, NOT "JUST ANOTHER GROUP OF WAR VETERANS." ALSO, THE MEMBERSHIP HAS BEEN TOLD THE VVAW HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING COMMUNIST AND MADIST GROUPS.

ADDITIONALLY, IT WAS INDICATED THAT "ANTI-IMPERIALIST GROUPS CONSIDER THE VVAN A POTENT ORGANIZATION OF SIMILAR STATURE IN THE US. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO ----

VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENIMIST GRIENTED AND

END PAGE ONE

VVAW/WSO SO THAT MON-VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT 1/10 (2) 1974

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Plan, & lival Sies Inv.

Training

Director Sec's

PAGE TWO MI 199-19674

STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST

DOCTRINE.

THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU), FOUNDED IN EARLY 1968 IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA, IS A MILITANT SEMI-COVERT MARXIST-LENINIST REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION IDEALOGICALLY ORIENTED TOWARDS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE TEACHINGS OF CHAIRMAN MAO ISE-TUNG. ITS OBJECTIVES AS SET FORTH IN ITS THEORETICAL PUBLICATION "THE RED PAPERS," AND IN ITS MONTHLY NEWSPAPER, "REVOLUTION", ARE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A UNITED FRONT AGAINST IMPERIALISM, THE FOSTERING OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKING CLASS UNITY AND LEADERSHIP IN STRUGGLE, AND THE FORMATION OF A COMMUNIST PARTY BASED ON MARKISM-LENIHISM-MAO TSE-TUNG THOUGHT. LEADING TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE. MEMBERS OF THE RU HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS COLLECTING WEAPONS WHILE ENGAGING IN FIREARMS AND GUERRILLA WARFARE TRAINING. AS OF JULY, 1974, MU NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS WAS LOCATED IN MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS. END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE MI 100-15674

THE FOLLOWING DEMONSTRATION WAS OBSERVED BY SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FBI:

APPROXIMATELY 30 TO 35 PEOPLE REPRESENTING VVAW AND RU ASSEMBLED IN FRONT OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL, WOOD, WISCONSIN, AT APPROXIMATELY 12:10 PM, INSTANT DATE.

DEMONSTRATION CONSISTED OF PICKETING, CHANTING AND LEAFLETTING.

DURING ABOVE DEMONSTRATION, SCUFFLE COMMENCED BETWEEN

HOSPITAL SECURITY POLICE AND DEMONSTRATORS WITH APPROXIMATELY

TEN DEMONSTRATORS BEING ARRESTED. DEMONSTRATION ENDED AFTER

ARRESTS AT 1:15 PM.

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE MILWAUKEE NITEL DATED DECEMBER 6, 1974.

SPECIAL ACENTS OBSERVING THE ABOVE DEMONSTRATION WERE SPECIAL AGENTS.

MILWAUKEE WILL SUBMIT LHM GIVING FULL DETAILS. END.

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OFTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1002 EDITION GSA FFMR (41 CFR) 101-11.4 UNITED STATES GO RNMENT

Memorandum

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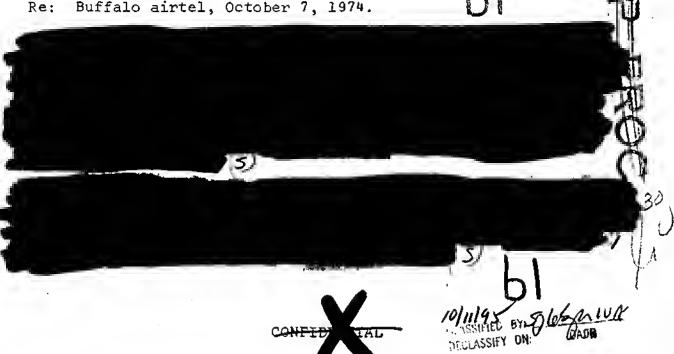
(100-448092) : Director, FBI

DATE: December 13, 1974

∉gat, Paris (100-3189) (P)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION IS-VVAW/WSO

Re:



5 🚽 Bureau

(1 - Foreign Liaison Unit)

(1 - Buffalo)(100-21623)

(1 - New York) 1 - Paris CHICAGO

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OTHERWISE -

JAN 10 1975

Savings Plan Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the

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11:04 PM NITEL DECEMBER 27, 1974 JAN

TO DIRECPOR 100-448202

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BALTIMORE FROM

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VISTNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIERS ORGANIZAT

(VVAW/WSO), IS

RE CG AIRTEL TO BUREAU 11/26/74.

ON DECEMBER 27, 1974

AD VI SED THAT

ALL MEMBERS OF BALTIMORE CHAPTER VVAW/WSO

PLAN TO ATTEND VVAW/WSO, NATIONAL STEFRING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM)

SCHEDULED TO BE HELD IN ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI DECEMBER 27-31. 1974.

NO BALTIMORE SOURCES WILL ATTEND NSCM.

CLASSIFIED BY 5863, XDGS 2 INVEFIMITE.

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REC-16 100-448092-4093

15 DEC 31 1974

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ODED NR 003 427PM NITEL DECEMBER 28, 1974 ΤO DIRECTOR (100-448992)ST. LOUIS (199-21623)CVIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WARZWINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM). ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, DECEMBER 27-31, 1974. REBBUNITEL, DECEMBER 27. 1974. ON INSTANT DATE TELE PHONICALLY CONTACTED DIVISION FROM GREYHOUND STATION, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI AND VERIFIED BASIS OF INFORMATION ON FOSSIBLE OUTBREAKS OF STREET FIGHTING BETWEEN YSA AND VVAW WAS CONJECTURE ON HIS PART BASED ON PAST OUTBREAKS DURING ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1971, AND OTHERS, SOURCE WAS ADVISED TO IN NO WAY INVOLVE HIMSELF IN ANY UNLAWFUL OR DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITY WHILE IN ST. LOUIS AND NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY STREET FIGHTS. 100-448092-409 EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 1 AND 2 DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 1 - AIRMAIL TO CHICAGO (100-50772)

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OFERS MOUNT OF BY NITEL DECEMBER 26, 1974 DIRECTOR (100-448092) 0: ST. LOUIS (100-21603) CHICAGO (100-50772) FROM: AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO). IS - VVAW/WSO, OO: CHICAGO ON DECEMBER 26, 1974, DVISED THAT THE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA) CONVENTION WHICH IS TO BE HELD IN ST. LOUIS MIGHT POSSIBLY DEVELOP INTO STREET FIGHTING BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE YSA AND VVAW/WSD. SOURCE ADVISED THAT IF SUCH FIGHTING RESULTS, SDURCE ADVISED THAT IF ARRESTS ARE MADE IN COMNECTION

THE STREET DITURBANCE. HE MOUNT WITH THE STREET DITURBANCE, HE WOULD HAVE TO BE ARRESTED TO MAINTAIN HIS COVER. **END** PAW FRIHQ 1 CLR

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MAY 198E EDITION
GSA PPMR (41 CPR) 101-11.8

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 1/3/75

FRO. CHICAGO (100-50772)

TO

SUBJECT VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION IS

Enclosed for FBIHQ is one copy each of the November, 1974, and December, 1974, issues of the VVAW/WSO publication "Winter Soldier."



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2 Bureau (Encl. 2) The Chicago PRW/kal

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RECEIVED INTELLIGENCE DIV.

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editorial

CASTASTY AND THE BEAUTION OF THE PROPERTY OF T

On November 11, 1918, the Tresty of Veraailles formelly ended World War I. Milliona of lives had been lost in what was one of the most savage military conflicte ever. The people of the United States had learned the hard way that this war wes not fought for democracy, but was a war of conquest fought to expand the areea of economic expinitation for hig business. Europe wes re-divided amongst the victors, and Americen corporations gained a toe-hold on valuable Europeen markets.

Now, several wars later, November 11th ie being used es a propaganda tool for U. S. imperialism. Officielly called Veterans Dey, November 11th 1s supposed to honor the men and women who have served in the Armed Forces. The traditional veterans groups like the American Legion, mobilize their members to merch in paradee and make speeches praising past glories and future battles. Out come the old uniforms and medals, the bennere end flage, Military units and military bands merch down main streets playing tuns ameant to call our patriotals force,

But mouthinge of preise and calle to patriotism esanot cover up the real conditions veterans face today. While the upholders of faw in order are marching around singing the praises of old gldry, veterans are facing jobiless days; poor VA medical care and a lousy Gl Bill. Over 500, 000 vets with less-than-honorable discharges are ignored, stemped for life with a brand that denies jobs and benefits. And the war in indochina continues behind a smoke screen of decait.

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streets on Veterans Day. We will be streets on tout of patriotism to imperialism, but to expose and point out that veterans are being serswed again that the way is not over, that universal and aggonditional smassty must be given, and that we do not blindly support the policies and actima of the U.S. military.

The American Leginn and the ... VFW don't represent the real sentiments of American veterans. They are fronts for a system that eares little ebout the men and women that are forced to serve in were that are not in their interests. VVAW/WSO will be in the streets demonstrating that many veterans understand that there is a struggle going on, a struggle hetween the overwhelming mejority of the people of this country, and the hand full of "super-rich" at the top -- a struggle to and U. S. imperialism ones and for sil.

UNITY-STRUGGLE-VICTORY

<u>Cincinnati, Ohio & New York City</u>

Police Attacks (contin'd)

In the continuing attempt by police eround the country to represe the people, Cincinnati, Ohlo police attacked and srrested sevan people (including four members of VVAW/WSO) who were part of spicket-line at the Cincinnati Federal Courthouse on Sept 17th.- The plekete and leafletters were there for the James Hardy Defense Committee, a coalition of groups in Cincinnati built to support a Black community settivist on trial for an outrageous charge of "intimidating a police officer" (based on a letter supposedly written by James Hardy to the Cincinnati police chief).

THE STATE OF THE S

A week earlier, the Defense Committee had brought 50 militant demonstratore to a meeting of the city council. and forced it to listen to their demands, The picket line was intentionally a smell follow-up action, building toward a large. demonstration at the beginning of the trial. As the picket line moved around the courthouse, a VVAW/WSO member was stopped by police and asked for her ID; she refused and got back in line. A little later two uniformed policemen spproached the one Black member of the picket, Terry Jones, who was lessisting: they saked him for his ID, and he gave them the necessary information (though he did not have the specific ID they want ted). A woman from the picket line went up to Terry and took part of his leaflets: before they could rejoin the line, the police grabbed Terry, saying: You look like someone who's wanted-you're under arrest for refusing to identify yourself. When the woman inter-rupted, she was pushed and knocked to be ground.

Another member of the picket got involved, and, by this time, there were 20 uniformed police as well as 12 plainelothesmen on the seens -- "It was like they were crawling out of the sewers," according to our participant. Since only two uniformed police were evident during the picket, the others were clearly lurking nearby, waiting to spring their ambush even before the first algo of resistance. Police were now grabbing and besting demonstrators; other protesters used thair bodies to prevent more beatings of the people who were fighting back. In all, there were seven people arrested: Terry Jones; four members of VVAW/WSO -- Bob Moore, Laurie O'Gera, David Sell, and Both Zastrow: end two women working with the Peoples' Health Movement (a group working for better healthcore in Cincinnati), Nan Heuck and Debby Sweet. They were charged, veriously, with assault and battery on a police officer. resleting arrest, and disorderly conduct. Jury trial begins on October 30.

This atteck is another in a series

of sttacke on VVAW/WSO chaptere and members; the assault by police in Shea Stedium against members of the New York City chapter is another example, in that case, still sweiting trial, 6 members were originally arrected; chergee have now heen dropped on all except Danny Friedmen whose recistance to the police stack landed one policeman in the hospital. Both there end in Cincinnstl, police isolate small groups of people, then provoke en incident to use as justification for their attack.

The reseons behind these ettacks ere elear. in Cincinnati, a baeie esuse ie racism: the case around James Hardy is racist (he is on trial primarily for being Black), and the incident used to provoke resistance was blatantly raciet, But reciem does not fall from the skies what suthorities in Cincinnati and around the country eee is the growing unity between people struggling together. Unity le something that the US power structure connot stand. Reciam is on spe-old device to try to prevent that solidarity from growing, and if no one hed come to the support of the Black leafletter, the police would have accomplished their reciet, splitting goals,

Repression is another reason; 81lence dissent -- paint demonstrators as an isolated bunch of emsies -- divert peoples' attention from the real leavee. Time, energy, and money will now be directed toward the battle in the courts. People are forced to focus on working within the system which they know is rotten. Part of the repression is intimidation. The message the police are broades sting is that militant protest bringe reprisale. People in Cincinneti. however, didn't get the message: two weaks later there was a militant demonstration sponsored by VVAW/WSO at the Cincinnati VA Hospital. The threat of physical brutality, fines, and jall still remains; legal fees are high, and people need belp. Contributions can be sent to VVAW/WSO, P. O. Box 19302, Cincinnatl, Ohin 45219,

The final reason for the series of police stracks is simple fear. The people who run this country are scared-and with good reason. Importaliam, whether being defeated in Vietnam, or appearing in the form of racism in Cincinnati, or police brutality in New York le on the road to collapse. The imparialleta and their tools, such as the incel police, will do all they can to stop the growing movement of the people. They are, however, fighting a insing battle as shown by continued demonstrations and other milltant actions going on around the country -- for, the pooplo united will never be defeated?

EARNED RE-ENTRY IS NOT AMNESTY!

"What do you think of Ford's earned re-entry program?"

"I think it stinks. It's a shami"
"I'm not going back.. (unless) we
get a universal and unconditional amnesty. I feel very strongly about what I did.

These and other comments represented the feelings of a wide cross section of the exile population in response to the announcement of Gerald Ford's earned re-entry program. Shortly after this announcement and the pardon of Richard Nixon, exiles from Canada, Sweden, England and France met for a conference in Toronto, Ontario on September 21-22. The conference acted on this program of punitive clemency and resoundingly rejected Ford's deal. The exile organizations announced that the only way to win universal and unconditional amnesty was to boycott Ford's program in order that the American people would understand that resistance to imperialist ware, such as the Indochina war, is correct. The boycott means that the exile organizations are refusing to have any part of the earned re-entry program and in connection with the state elde amnesty movement, will mount a campaign to mobilize mass, popular pressure for a real ampasty. The will involve every possible tectic, including direct challenges of the program by peaple who fleed amnesty.

The exile conference also unanimously pessed a rasolution that the fight
for universal and unconditional amnosty
must include the demands to end the war
in Indochina, a single-type discharge for
all veterans and full henefits for all vetarans."

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rison."

The boycott was announced at a press conference following the meating of the exiles: FiltziEfaw of the Irondon chapter of YVAW/WSO read the statement. He was joined by two coordinators of the National Council for Univer-

sal and Unconditional Amnesty (NCUUA); who announced their full support for the exile resolution. (VVAW/WSO is one of the groups belonging to NCUUA.)

While the unanimity of the exile groups was apparent, the Ford program was floundering. The government's configures show that there is widespread contempt for the elemency. Most Americans accept the fact that the elemency was designed to win support for the pardoning of Richard Nixon for his crimes against the people of the USA and the people of the world. Americans realize that the punitive, limited elemency was not designed for those who resisted that war in Indochins.

in desperate attempts to inflata the figures and self the unpopular, punitive plan, the government has resorted to trickery and deceit. On September 22, the Army announced that 75 deserters were turning themselves in 'en masse' under the Ford program. The fact is that these 75 resisters were rounded up before the announcement and did not recurr voluntarily to accept the clemancy.

In another attempt to popularize the program, the administration, through the Department of the Army, ordered those just calling for information on the program to turn themselves in to Fort Benjamin Harrison. The letter from Norman Nelms, commanding officer of the Joint Clemency Processing Center, attated in part, "you are directed to proceed and report to Fort Benjamin Harrison."

Confusion and contradictory statements pervade the clemency program as wall. in early October, the Defense Department announced that the so-called 'deserters loophils' would be closed and that AWOLs would be prosecuted under Article 83 of the Uniform Code of Mill-

Justice, which reads "If a false senent to obtain discharge is given the fullitery, control can continue under the code." The next day, the DD announced that this provision would not he adhered to and that AWOL resisters would be free to refuse to do alternative service once thay received their dishonorable discharge. In any event, when viewing the punitive nature of the clemency program, few military resisters have accepted this loophole.

One result of the entire nature of the program and the general disapproval of it is that Camp Atterbury. Indiana, the site of the processing center forwar resisters who accept the plan, has been closed down and all operations have moved to nearby Fort Benjamin Harrison.

While the government continues to confuse, distort and contradict itself around the specifics of the program, one thing that stands out clearly is that the clemency in neither universal nor unconditional. Those people who resisted tha imperialist war in indochina dld so for a variety of reasons, but in every case the clear fact that the war was wrong stands out, and that resistance to the war was correct. in light of this correctness exiles, vetarans and civilians should not be punished in any way for their deeds.

The war in indochina continues to rage on. The US-Thieu regime in Vietnam continually appresses the right of the Vietnamese people to determine their future direction. With relation to the war in Indochina, the only crimes committed are the crimes of the US corporations and their front men in the government and the military who perpetuate the dictatorial regimes of the likes of Thieu and Lon Nol of Cambodia.

While Richard Nixon is given a universal and unconditional ammesty for his role in the war in Indochina and against the American people, the government tries to punish resisters for correctly fighting the imperialist system. Clemency discharges, undesireable discharges, alternative service and jail sentences are an attempt to diffuse the rising fight against imperialism.

The boycott called by the exiles and supported by a majority of people is one way in which we can expose the system that continues to exploit and oppress the people of Indochina and elsewhere around the world, including here in the United States. A full universal and unconditional amnesty would mean that resistance to wars of aggression by the US is correct. Unity in this struggle is necessary; and unity around the boycott is essential.

HONOR THE BOYCOTT



VVAW/WSO builds solidarity with exiles

The struggle of the people of South Korea against the dictatorship of Pek Jung Hi continues to grow. Pak, like other U.S. backed snd financed dictators in Asia (Lon Nol in Csmbodia, Thieu in South Vietnsm) finda hia control over the people growing more and more shaky.

Two related elements in the life of South Korea are creating the real bind in which the government now finds itself; the first is Pakle politics of repression and terror, s tectic used by his government since it was first instailed by the U.S. Second is the rapid deterioration of the economy caused by the slowdown in foreign aid, investments and trade. Foreign capital flows alowly into South Korea because the people of the world will no longer atend for Pak'a repreasion, and their governments know it. But when Pak tries to improve his image and lighten the repression at home, the Korean people are in the atreets, ready to throw out the dictator's dictatorship.

In a recent attempt to make his high-handed rule a little easier to swallow, Pak receinded 2 "emergency decrees" under which over 200 people have been sentenced to long prison terms since Jenusry, simply for criticizing the Pak government. (Shortiy afterwards, one of Pak's courts upheld the 3-year prison term for 77-year-old former President Yun Po-Sun, one of the 203 prisoners jalled under these decrees). The changes in the laws, however, do not show that Pak is becoming less repressive, but is the direct result of conomic pressure from outside the country.

Since the end of the Korean War. the conomy of South Korea has been financed by the U.S. and, in recent years by Japan. In August, a Korean resident of Japan was accused of killing Pak's wife during an essessination ettempt on the President. To give the pretence of national unity, Pak instanced demonstrations against Jepan (even paying convicts from \$125-375 to slice off their fingers in protest). He then used these protests to demand that Japan represe Chongryun, the General Association of Koreans in Japan, a group which favors North Kores: Japan refused and threatened economic reprieals (which Pak could not afford); the U.S. made thatear to Pak that, given his public repression of dissent, the U.S. government could not afford to come to his rescue if Japsnese aid stopped. Pak hacked down,

For all the spperent prosperity in South Kores over the past 10 years, it is clest that foreign economic dominstion hasn't slowed any real growth. Now, with the aid slowing down, the crumbling economy is rushing toward disaster. The Seoul marketplace, while full of goods, is empty of people because they cannot afford to buy. Consumer prices ere up 21% since January and, with an average wage of \$120 per month, the economic crush is on working people. The people are angry; in the ship-yard on the southeast coast of Korea,

S. Korea

<u>Pak</u> <u>Dictatorship</u> <u>Shakey</u>

2000 workara demanding better psy and working conditions were met recently by potice. The result wes 2 dayeof riots with 40 workers and 10 police injured.

Economic hardship combined with Pek's repression le now bringing peopla into the streets. In their first unified action in many months, student sit-ine and feete have demended release of feilow students and other political priconere from Pek'e jalle. A emeti atudent demonstration of 150 people was gassed in the atrects of Seoul. 15,000 Cetholice, gathered for a protect maze, beard a ringing denunciation of Pek's repreasion; 5, 000 of them went from the reliy into the atreete where they were met by Pak's riot police, equipped with Motorola radios, U.S. Army gas meaks, and American pepper-gas sprayers.

Pak has good reason to fear his own people: in 1960, student demonstrations markad the heginning of the end for the corrupt, dictatorist government of Syngman Rhee; snother U.S. favorite. The 38,000 U.S. troops now in South Kores ore o major source of Pakie continued control, yet his fascist tactics are under heavy criticiam from people in the U.S. and around the world. The United Nationa, under whose senttion U.S. troops fought the Korean War. Is discussing removel of that sanction, thus destroying any semblance of legitimacy to the presence of U.S. sroops, And Pak'a longattanding technique of bleming all his problems on the communists (as in the case of the aggazination attempt) has been consistently shown up for the freud it alwaya has been; the People's Democratic Republic of Korea continues to work for peaceful reunification of their country and withdrawat of foreign troops, Japen, seeking to improve ite economic position, hea begun to trade with North Korea -- more evidence of the collapsing structure which Pak has built for himself in the South.

Though the lifting of the decrees was simed at the U.S., the U.S. government can no longer bail Pak out because with the defeate U.S. imperialism has already suffered in Southeast Asis, and because the American people won't allow it. And, deeplts the repression, the violent reaction to any dissent, the tactics of terror which Pak has used to stay in power, the people of Korea will continue their struggls to get U.S. troops out of their country and to deelde their own future.

SHORTS

FIRST ATTICA TRIAL OVER

On October 9, charges sgainst William Smith, the first of 62 men indicted in connection with the Attica Rebellion, were dismissed as a result of insufficient evidence. He was charged with 2 counts of secural abuse. In the words of one of the defense attorneys, "the prosecution based its case on evidence which is was unable to produce in court-this man never should have been brought to trial."

Despite the victory in this first trial, 6i Attice Brothers still face trial on a variety of charges. The next trials are expected to begin within a month.



BANKS AND MEANS FREED

American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders Dennis Banks and Russell Means had charges, stemming from the occupation at Wounded Knee, dropped at the end of an 8-month trial in St. Paul, Minnesota, The judgs said that he was ashamed of the way in which the government presented its case,

Thus another attempt at repression through the courts has ended in failure for the government. Tectics of wire-tapping and infiltration were exposed in the courtroom; and the judge declared himself "shocked" by the conduct of FBI egents. Other trials around the Wounded Knee occupation continue in Sioux Fall, S. D., and in Lincoin, Nebreska.

BOB HOOD TRIAL POSTPONED

The frame-up trial of Boh Hood (VVAW/WSO member in Oekland, CA) has been postponed until Dec. 2nd. The trial was set to begin on Sept. 30th, but the court realized they were "congested" and stated that the congestion might tast until December. Hood was errested on Feh. 6th, after he wea viciously heaten by Officar Ted Burrows of the Oakland Police Dapt. The charge brought against Hood was "assault with a deadly wespon on a police officer. " The "weapon" was a 3" pocket knife found in Boble pocket after he had been handcuffed. The defenae will use the extra time to pursua their motion of discovery -- the Oakland PD refusae to open the record of Officer Burrows whose file contains at least 11 citizen complainte.

CAMBODIA



Cembodian liberation forces

Winter Soldier has consistently reported the continued war in indochina, pointing out that even though there are lew U. S. ground troops fighting there. U. S. imperiation has not given up in lie efforts to dominate that part of the world, The Indochinees people have been fighting for freedom and independence from colonialism and imperialism for decades and now more than ever, it looks like complete independence will be a chleved. The liberation forces are winning major victories while the lies and distortions directed at the Americanpeople by Washington (calculated to win support for their war efforts) are 4xposed.

In Cambodia, the Lon Nol regime ia near final collapse. With 90% of the country controlled by the Royal Government of National Union (GRUNC), the dictator and his henchmen are totally isolated in small encloves and in Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia. Even with the U.S. pumping \$2 million a day in a vain attempt to stop liberation, Lon Nol ie loeing all control. Phnom Penh is being racked by food riots because the people cannot aiford the 300% Inflation rate. Troops under the regime have resorted to burglary because they haven't been paid in weeks and there is a flourishing black market where wer supplies from the U.S. are openly soid to liberation fighters. Over \$5% of the people live in GRUNC territory, pointing out the fact that it is GRUNC that represents the people of Cambodia.

The U.S. government has tried hard to keep other governments and the American people from recognizing that the U.S. used parliamentary maneuvers to block the ouster of the Lon Nol regime from the United Nations. It was only when the supporters of GRUNC were out at another meeting that the U.S. managed

to have the readition tabled. But defeat of the U.S. on this front is inevitable. The asme vats is coming up on the UN agends and the U.S. is srmtwisting tta "ailies" to scrounge upvotes against GRUNC. However, 62 countries already recognize GRUNG and others are moving to give full recognition.

The U. S. government has consisstently tried to cover up the legitimacy of GRUNC, colling the liberation forces "rebels" or "insurgents," The mass media hee continually totd the line on this matter, never once questioning this practice. The latest effort of the U.S. focuses on trying to call for a negotiated settlement between CRIINC and Lon Not. John Gunther Dean, U.S. Ambassador to Cambodie, her recently tried to conteet GRUNC officials in the hopes of setting up discussions. However, this con be seen as an admission by the U. S. government that Lon Nol and his regime have had it." For their part, GRUNC has consistently vetoad negotiations, pointing out that they are the legitimate government ousted by a U.S. controlled coup, and that there will be no talks with dictators such se Lon Nel.

U.S. Congressional opinion, reacting to the sentiments of the American people, le also going against continued U. S. presence in Cambodia. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in heerings on foreign aid authorizations, recommended the cutting of sid to Phnom Penh. The committee cited the fact that U. S. aid is being used for luxary items serving the ruling clique. A recent supply ship, having just fought its way up the Mekoog River, cerried with white the same with the pointed out the practice of indiscriminate shelling by Phnom Peah forces of liberated zones without regard to wheth er the target is of military value or not. Finally, they pointed out that things were so bad that much of the U.S. mili-



tery aid was ending up in the hands of GRUNG forces.

In a recent attempt to bolster the Phnom Penh regime, the U.S. sent Lon Nol's brother, Lon Non (who has been living in the U.S.) back to Cambodia. Brig. General Non was removed from Cambodia by the U.S. because of his penchant for total repression against the population, which was making things difficult for the puppet regime in its futile effort to win support from the Cambodian people. His return signals a desparate attempt to shape up the rapidly deteriorating army and possibily to replace the sickly Lon Nol.

The final hole-card for the U.S. is the re-introduction of direct U.S. military forces. For months now, thousands of Marinee have been statloned in the Pacific Rim area. Operation Eagle Pull is the code name for over 5,000 Marines and Naval forces stationed off the coast of Combodia, Related to this is the homeporting of the USS MIDWAY, an attack sireraft carrier, in Japan -within easy etriking distance of Indochina, Deputy Defense Secretary William Ciements raised the spector of renewed U. S. involvement in Indochina on October 8th, saying that the U.S. could not rule out the use of U. S. Naval and air power with relation to the situation in Southeast Asia.

The ejtuation in Cambodia is linked to the general cituation throughout Indochina, particularly South Vietnam, As reported in the last issue of Winter Soldier, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnem is fighting back against the forced occupation of their territory by the armed ferces of Gen. Thieu, the current U. S. -supported dictator. Also, the people living in Saigon-controlled areas are fed up with the corruption and police terror that prevails there. They have staged large demonstrations in Saigon to protest the misery they live under while Thieu's only response has been to beat and jail any dissenters.

The current crisis of U.S. imperlalism is in a large part due to the successful fight for freedom that the people of Indochina are waging. Their victorice are limiting the areas that U. S. imperialism can exploit, forcing big busi ness and the U.S. government to place the burden of this crisis on the backs of the American people. The interrelatedness of the struggles of the Indochinese people and the American people is a concrete fact. It is in our interest to fight for a complete end to all U.S. intervention in Indochina, while at the same time, we must fight the attempts to have the burden of the imperialists' crisis foisted upon us.

Veterans Day 1974, whether hold on the traditional November il or en October 28, is the first day of national actions in the VVAW/WSO national program, While the reactionary vets organizations celebrate the imperialist role of the US military, VVAW/WSO actively points out the true nature and use of the. military, and the shabby way in which Vletnam-era vets are treated,

Nationally, VVAW/WSO ections on that day focus on four demands: Universai, Unconditional Amnesty: Implement the Agreements/End All Aid to Thieu & Lon Noi: Single-type Discharge for Ail Vata: and Decent Benefits for All Vets. But Veterens Day ections are not a oneshot deal for VVAW/WSO; two months of day-to-day work and many locel ections have gone into building for Vets Day; end Vets Day actions look forward to bigger, more militant actions over the next seven months,

Because of the feke emnesty which Ford concected, and because of the very reel pardon which provided a place for Nixon to slink away and hide from the anger of the American peopis, our campaign for universal, unconditional amnesty has taken a big step forward, ' Hundreds of public appearances, speaking gige, newspaper interviews, redio and TV shows heve teken place sli around the country. Amnosty forum programs took place in Chicago, and the Buffalo schapter of VVAW/WSO has taken an arm nesty forum on the road to educate pupple about the anti-imperialist nature of amnesty and help bulid the organization. In addition to this work, local chapters and regions have been in the forefront of organizing people to greet Ford where ever he turns up as he hops around the country.

Demonstretions have taken place in Chicago (where Ford came to announce his bogus amnesty plan); in Columbus, Ohio; in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; in San Francisco, California (where VVAW /WSO members from Northern California were part of 2000 angry demonstratore who protested the presence of Vice-President designate Nelson Rockefeller who was substituting for Ford). In Burlington, Vermont, 2000 demonstrators from a coalition of groups demanded jail for Nixon and universal, uncondition. al amnesty for war resisters,

in one of Ford's several appearances in Burlington, he was inside partying at \$50-a-drink with party fatcate; . outside, the demonstrators were selling apple cider at 5¢ a glass. Later, during a \$50-a-plate dinner, protesters operated a 10¢ per plate breadline outside, undorlining the policles of the US government which place the hurden of inflation on poor and working people. Before Ford got his dinner, however, he was forced to shove his way through a parking lot full of angry demonstrators.

The demonstration in Burlington con cluded the observation of the "Internetional Week of Concern, " a week-long

<u>VVAW-WSO ON THE MOVE</u>

-TSD



VVAW/WSO greats Ford in Burlington, VT

series of actions pointing to the continuing war in Southsast Asia, and focusing particularly on the 200,000 political prisoners still held in Thieu's prisons and the billions of tax dollers which the US government continues to equander in order to keep Thisu and Lon Not in power, Working in coaltioe with other groups, VVAW/WSO chapters used leaflets, dinners, talks, and guerilla theatre to keep the continuing war-and US sponsorship of it-rin front of the American people... in New York City MAW/WSO participe-ted in a demonstration at the United Nations which called for the seeting of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people, and the removal of the representatives of Cambodian dictator Lon Nol.

"In the many appearances by VVAW/ WSO members attacking the Ford "clemency," the over 580,000 vats with iessthen-honorable discharges are discussed and the demand for a single-type discharge is raised. In Denver, as part of actions building toward Vets Day, the chapter sponsored a picket-line outside the unemployment office (filled, as usual with vete, especially those with had discharges). As a result of days of prior leafletting and talking to people at the phone company, postoffice, campuses, and factories, there were many new people at the picket.

While ail four demands are being put forward at most actions in which VVAW/WSO is involved, often combined with other national or local demands, sctions at Veterans Administration (VA) facilities concentrate on the demand for decent henefits for all vets. The antiimperialist thrust of theee VA actions is carried out through the VVAW/WSO refusal to be asparated from the rest of the working class -- wo demand quality healthcare and education for all the people, not just for vets; and through our understanding that our demands will enly finally he accomplished when US imperialism is emashed. Demonstrations...

pickets, selling of Winter Soldier, and consistent agitation around VA iscilltles were all used to build for actions on Vata Day,

Focusing on the VA and its flounderstismpts to co-opt the struggle of vets; and, through s series of demands, tying iogether the struggles of vete and studente; Milwaukee VVAW/WSO spent two days camped at the Milwsukes campus of the University of Wisconsin. The action was aimed in part at the "vet rep" program, a new brainchild of the VA to have their own "friend of the vet" on college campuses to personally hand over GI benefits and to help the vet plow through the swamp of VA buresucracy. The whole program is snother sham by the VA to try to use a cosmetic answer to cover-up the real problems there is no doubt that the red tape can be cut in Individual cases, but the "vet rap" can do nothing about grossly inadequate benefite (whether on time or late), or any of the other problems which come from the VA heing unable to mest the real needs of veterane. The Milwaukeo camp-in exposed the true nature of the "vet rep" program and presented our four demands: over 250 people came together for a rally on the final day.

Around the country VVAW/WSO 1e on the move; there is an offensive against Ford and bla amnesty, against the VA, against the continuing war in indochina, sgainet the discharge system and against the repressive and racist conditions in the military. There is a surge in day-to-day, mostly unpublicazed work to build to the first day of actions in the national VVAW/WSO program, and from there on to the next day of nationwide actions (on January 27th, the anniversary of the signing of the Peace Agreements) in our continuing war agalnet imperiallem.

PART 2: WORLD WAR I PERIOD VETS MOVEMENT

With World War I, the modern veterans movement got going in earnest. Much like the experience in indochina . some 50 years later, the seeds of the new militancy and committment to struggle that characterized the returning veterans were well-rooted in the trenches of European battlefields. The suffering and disitiusionment the US troops experienced in Europe, well before they were demobilized, was immense. And mindful of the lessons of previous wars, with the recurring struggles of new vets fora better deal from government, the business interests that ran the US were . scared stiff. There were well aware of the need for trying to de-fuse this situation before it exploded.

Ail over the world people were thirking of revolution. in 1917, the successful Bolshevik Revolution in Russia had scared hell out of the ruling class of . Europe and the USA. President Wilson actually sent US troops, the 27th and 31st Infantry, to Siberia and Archangel in hopes of defeating the Bolsheviks. While they were supposedly there to protect "supply lines," these troops directly supported the counter-revolutionary efforts of the White Russians to regain control of the country. Suffering heavy casualties and the effects of the cold and enow; 'dlecontent among the troops was everywhere. Protest demonstrations and open displaye of support for the working people of Rusais finally convinced Wilson that he'd better get the troops out before they all turned into Boisheviks themselves,

And at home in the US, there was a widespread mass movement against US participation in the war, the likes of which has not heen seen until the war in Vietnam. Groups like the Anti-Imperialist League protested US involvement in the war until new sedition laws made it a crime to advocate peace. Some 500,000 men claimed GO status, draft dodging was rampant and troops went "over the hill" by the thousands. The war was simply not popular with the American people. It was being fought for the hig business interests in the US and the people knew it.

Ati in all, nearly 4 million men were mobilized for the war; 116,516 were killed and over 300,000 wounded, But when most of them returned, louking for jobs and their righte as US citisens, they found instead deathtrap factories, low wages, unemployment, and repression: it was anything but a good deal that America's "doughboys" encountered once back home. And with the approaching economic crash things were getting worse all the time. But the companying rise in the militance of veterans—were determined to keep things

as thry were

For the more than 367,000 Black troops returning from WWI, things were even worse. In addition to the mounting economic problems, they came back to a revived Ku Klux Klan and what was to he the worst series of race riots in US history, in the so-called "Red Summer of 1919, riots provoked by groups like the KKK, and actively encouraged by reactionary politicians everywhere, left . hundreds of Blacks murdered, lynched and burned alive. In the first months following the war at least 24 Black GIs were murdered: 14 lynched or burned alive while still in uniform. Riots in Chicago left 38 people dead with similar incidents occurring in Charleston, Knoxville, and Washington, DC. Spokesmen for the Klan and local governments said that the "trouble" had been caused by the French, who had "spoiled" the Blade troops, and by the Russian Bolsheviks, who had given them "communist ideas." But everywhere, Black veterans were fighting back. Joel E. Spingarn, an army major and former NAACP chairman, described black anger: "Every colored soldier that I have talked with in France, Cermany or America has a grievance. If there should be a develpmentiof Bolshevish this country it is plathly evident where these soldlers would take their stand," "

In response to these conditions, the veterans mevement grew by leaps and bounds. The response to the mevement was to try to destroy it. The official History of the American Legion noted the situation: "morale was shot to pieces. You heard that every day..., something had to be done... measures be devised to give outlet... when the men should reach home and he demohilized. If not, almost anything might happen... every 'Bolshavik' movement todate had had its inception among disaffected troops or soldiers newly discharged."

Garcully planning for the future, one such method "devised to give outlet" to vets rising frustrations and anger was the creation of the American Legion itself,

The American Legion was founded on orders from the headquarters of US forces in Europe at a secret meeting of 20 high-ranking officers (including the son of Teddy Rooseveit) on February 15th, 1919, in Paris. Like many other veterans groups begun in this period (the VFW and the DAV), the American Legion has, since its creation, been dedicated, not to the service of vets, but to the service of the corporate business interests that really run this country. The last thing the founders of the Legion had in mind was to fight for the postwar needs of WWI vets. It was a setup job from the start; designed to act as a buffer between the demands of angry rank and file vets on the government for pensions, disability compensation, etc.

In addition to wanting to kill the development of a real fighting veterans movement, the Legion was also trying to utilize vets at home after the war as an uitra-reactionary force. It wasn't by chance that the Legion mobilized its forces as strike breakers on many occasions during the 20's and 30's, whipped up hysteria demanding the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, or that Legionairres castrated and lynched an IWW organiser in Washington state in 1919, From the haginning, the Legion and groups like it have consistently opposed any form of a mass veterans movement that actually tried to fight for vets demande. Rather their geals were to try and pervert veta organizations inte advocates of blind militariam, vicious red-baiting, and the most reactionary form of "red-white-and-blue Americaniem. " But despite all their foreaight and planning, their attempts faited. The havoc caused by WWI and the unprecedented economic crists that grew out of its ashes gave rise to the strongest and most militant vets movement ever seen in US history, With the crash of 1929, there was no stopping it.

[Next: The Bonus March of 1932]



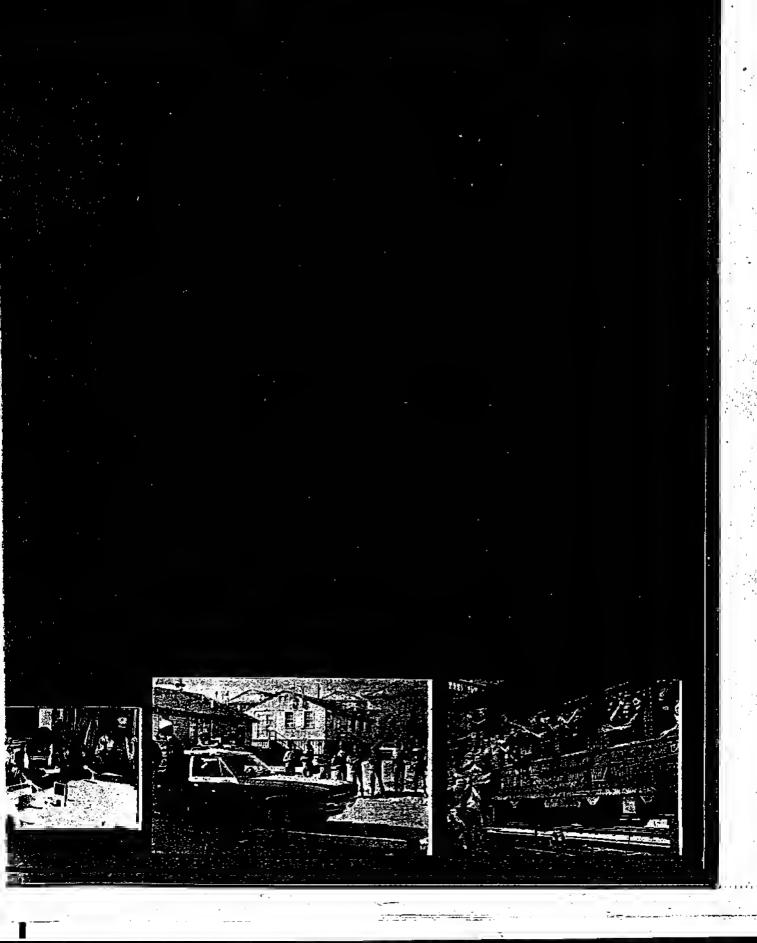
World War I veterans arriving in Washington, DC, in 1932 to demand their bonus. Sympathetic train crews helped them along the way with free rides.



A SECTION OF THE PARTY OF







ENA ATTACKS WORKERS



United States Steel Plant - Youngstown, Ohio

in March, 1973, the "Experimental Negotiating Agreement" (ENA) was signed by United Stool Workers of America (USWA) president, L.W. Abel and R... Heath Larry (executive of U.S. Stool and chief negotiator for the steel companies). This "agreement" is a direct stack on stool workers. It prohibits industry-wide strikes; but beyond this, the ENA also seriously jeopardizes the living and working stendards of all working people in the U.S.

The ENA le indeed an experiment. It is not clear why the USWA was singled out for this test, but it may be because the union is less democratic than many other unions. For example, after Abel signed away the workers' right to . strike, the ENA was then ratified by a meeting of 300 USWA union officials. The rank and file workers in the USWA were not consulted, just as they are not allowed to vote on union contracts. The ENA is in the process of being tested, and the profit-minded corporations will be watching the steel industry with great interest. Corporations, as well as the leadership of other unions, have hailed the ENA as a "landmark agreement," and you can bet that if the ENA. is not met with firm resistance, the right to strike will be ripped away from workers in other industries.

The ENA means that steel workers are prohibited from striking over their national contract until 1980. Local strikes around local issues are allowed but they must first be approved by Abel. In return for the loss of the right to strike, steel workers are to receive a \$150 bonus for 1974 (which was immediately labeled by many workers as a "bribe"), the promise of a 3% wage in-

crease (which won't come close to keeping up with the current rate of inflation) and the continuation of the 1971 cost-of-living agreement. This "cost-of-living" agreement may acound like a good deal, but looking at it more closely, we see that this increase equals 1f an hour increase for every . 4 increase in the cost-of-living index. This 1f an hour increase doesn't even begin to come close to keeping up with the actual cost of living.

The rationals that Abel claimed was his reason for selling-out the unions! right to strike is that strikes are harmful to the workers. . He claims that when a company like U.S. Steel knows that contract time Is coming up, they import and stock-pile foreign steel in the event of a strike. If there is not a strike, the workers are laid off untli the stock-pile is used up. In fact, when contracts approach, the companies step up production by making more workers work harder and longer hours. This is the real way that stock-piles are created. Abel and the companies are using this "Buy American" campaign as a tool to piace the blame of work lay-offs on other steel-producing countries, rather then where it belongs -- on the general . crists of the U.S. economy and the hunger for profits by the corporations.

To push this "Buy American" campaign, Abel stated that the main thing steel workers should do is unite with management to "increase productivity." A "productivity" clause was introduced into the workers' contract, and since that time, steel workers have lost 40,000 jobs and there has been a 25% jump in their injury rate. With the introduction of the ENA, workers heve

been unable to effectively fight this increased "productivity" which has undermined their working and living conditions.

The battle against the ENA is crucial as a defense of the interests of all working people in this country. Rank and file steel workers, uniting with workers of other industries, are fighting back and saying, "The right to strike is not for sale!" Shortly after the ENA was ratified, many locals throughout the country passed resolutions condemning the fact that their right to strike had been sold by the union leadership and the steel companies. Since then, steel workers around the country have set up committees to organize a gainst this no-sirike deal. Petition campaigns against the ENA have been conducted in steel mills; demonstrations io demand an end to the ENA have been aimed at Abel and at meetings of USWA burcaucrats; walk-out sirikes have been carried out. All of this shows that steel workers ero not going to take the ENA lying down, but they are building a movement for fighting beck against these attacks on their basic rights, ...

The fight against the ENA docs not only belong to steel workers because the ENA is an strack on the rights of all working people. The right to strike has long been paid for in the blood of hundreds of workers who have been killed, and the thousands more who have been wounded and jailed in mass struggles for better working and living conditions. The strike is one of the few weapons that working people have to defend their standard of living, and this right will not be taken away by the signing of a simple piece of paper. It will be necessary for workers in all industries to iola with the steel workers to see that the ENA is smashed -- both for steel workers and before similar "agreements" are made in other areas of industry. It is clear that Abel and his buddies will not get rid of the ENA on their own because they are the ones who tried to shove it down the workers' throats in the first place. It will take the united, militant action of rank and file workers themselves to force an end to this no-strike deal.



Demonstrating against ENA - Chicago

SYSTEM IN CRISIS

INFLATION



Unless you're rich, you can't light nore it. You can't hids front it. In some way, it effects everyone in the country and is rampant throughout the "free world." It's name is INFLATION and it has people scared stiff. Simply, it means that your dollar buys less, and right now, in the U.S., the rate of inflation is 12% per year.

The economists who work out the economic theories which the U.S. government uses, expect a little infintion. They say that a healthy, expanding sconomy with many buyers wafting to purchace goods and cervices should have a Uttie fullation. But there's a joker ln the cituation todey -- the sconomy isn't growing. The total amount oi goods and services, the Gross National Product, le falling, not rieing. And when this happens, we have receasion; when it keeps on happening, we have a dspression. Recession and inflation, according to these theories, 'can't happen at the same time.

However, the economists ought to talk to the GM worker who has recently been laid off, and who is trying to get by on hie unemployment checks. He eees that there is a recession -- GM cut back and laid him oif, he can't find other jobs because no one is hiring; and he knows there is inflation -- his check just doesn't buy as much food for his family as it would have bought a year ago. And he is just one of hundreds of thousands of American workers taking the same cituation. If he tries to get a bank loss to get him through, he finds

interest rates so high that even if the bank would loan him the money (which it won't because he's unemployed) he couldn't afford to pay it beck.

What has happened to all the theories which have worked in the past? Big business siways operates on one basic principle: maximize profits. For years, the government has arristed in this project by pumping money into the eystem (the government har a number of methods of adding money to the economy, the eastest of which is simply to crank up the government printing presses). That worked fine -- so long as Inflation was kept at a low level, and so iong as corporations could turn to the developing countries for cheap labor, cheap raw materials, and markets for. finished products. But two things happened: first, was the War in Vietnem. The U.S. government couldn't increese taxes to pay for the war -- the American people were already opposed to the war, and increased war taxes would have been the final straw -- so it had to Increase the amount of money it pumped into the wystem. "Sacondly," people around the world have been winning in their fight against the exploitation of U. S. business, making it much more difficult to continue to rip off the peopre and material oversess.

Now, the government fe ln a bind. It has two choices: it can continue to pump in funds. This will increase inflation, make the value of the dollar fall still further. The American people have already begun to show that they will stand for onfy a little more of this kind of bfoated sconomy. Or, the government can let the recession (which has slresdy got a good start) keep golng; it can let unemployment continue to grow, it can ask the American people to sacrifice. The danger to the government is that a recession won't stop --- s full ecale depression will develop, and the people will not stand for that solution, either,

Both inflation and recersion burt the same peopls -- people whose incomes cannot keep pace with rising prices; and peopls -- particularly third world peopls -- who will be the first to lost their jobs if the recession continues to creep along. Always keeping the highest possible profits in mind, the owners of the corperations try to put the burden on the worker -- speed-ups, no strike agreements, threats of rac-

away shops. Inflation or recession makes no real difference to the corporate executive -- he doesn't have to worry about losing his job or finding enough money to buy gas to get to work. So long as the profits keep coming in, he is satisfied -- and if there is s 10% unemployment rate, or a 15% inflation rate, he won't be bothered. That is, until the people unite and say "Stop, we won't go on this way."

How does all this theory-gonemad affect the worker laid-off by GM? When he tried to buy food for his family he pays 50¢ a loaf for bread which cost him 35¢ a year ago. What hoppeded? The reason, as usual, is corporate profit. In 1971, Nixon devalued the dollar. Foreign companies, eiao looking for profit, were cutting into the U.S. marketa with their products. Because the U.S. needed those cales overseas, the value of the dollar was dropped; this made U.S. producte relatively chcaper overseas, and thus made for greater proilte here at home. But there was another factor: since the dollar was worth less, that also meant that U.S. wheat was cheapor. So foreign conntries began to buy. Thie, added to the bugs wheat deal with the Soviet Union, meant that the supply of wheat was less at home. And, since agriculture has become agrl-business, often owned by the iarge corporations, and since they too wanted to maximis o profite, the price of whoat began to climb, and a losf of bread got more exponsive.

For as long as it is possible, tho corporate powers will continuo to shift the burden of economic hardship ente the workers and to the poor who can leart afford it. The present system is perfectly dealgned to help the "haves" get more, and to see that the "havonote" get less. But that economic avetem is under attack from all directions .. from the workers who strike for wages which can keep up with the rising cost of living, from workers who refuse to go along with no-strike sgreements, from unemployed workers who organize for better benefite, and from people around the world who refuse to be exploited any further: Whichever way the government turns to try to find way out of its crisis, it will meet people fighting back, refusing to continue to let the corporations of this country exploit them for incressed proflt.



"Before we demand that Congress protect our industry against cheep foreign imports manufactured at slave-labor wages, I'd like to remind you, sir, that we own 67% of those foreign factories!"

GARDNER CHARGES DROPPED! LAWTON STILL FACES TRIAL



..... Cory Lewton and friends

Recent developments in Riverside, California have given the trial of Gary Lawton and Zurchu Cardner a completely new character. Murder charges against Zurchu Gardner -- he and Gary were charged with the April, 1971, ambush killing of two Riverside policemen -- were dropped on Oct. 3rd by the trial judge. The reason given by Judge Estudillo was "lack of sufficient evidence." The third trial of Gary Lawton, the last romaining defendant in this frame-up, is tentatively scheduled to begin on October 22nd in Riveroide.

After 3-1/2 years, two lengthy trials, over s year in prison, and constant harassment from police and Riverside suthorities, Zursbu Gardner is relessed from these charges. The dropping of these charges is a rest victory for the defense. It is no small matter that the publicity surrounding the eass of these two brothers has made it difficult for the prosecution to continue to get by with their phoney excuse for evidence.

The most significant sepect of the charges being dropped is that it clearly proves what the defense has maintained throughout this 3-year ordeal -- that Lawton and Gardner are not guilty of the tromped-up charges brought against them. The histently reclat sime of the presecution and Riverside authorities are now crystal clear. They are out to convict and stop the work of Gary Lawton, a black man who is highly respected in Riverside as a community leader. Lawton, s VVAW/WSO mamber, has been an all-too-effective spokesperson sgainst the racism and repression coming dawn on the Riverside community. and the Riverside "powers that be" sre threstened by Lawton's organizing. The District Attorney's office has consistently.presented lalse evidence and high ly conflicting testimony throughout the

two previous trisls in an attempt to get a conviction on Gary. Thus far, their efforts have proved futils and the first two trials of this brother have ended with hung juriss -- with the majority of jurors voting for acquittal.

Now Lawton will stand this third trial alonato-face charges of a murder which eyesitaesses state was committed by four people. To make this muitiple killing of Riverside policemen more credible to the court, the District Attorney dragged two other defendants Into the case along with Cary -- Nohemish Jackson (whose charges were dropped s(ter the first trist) and Zurebu Gardner. Now the prosecution bee given up all semblance of credibility with this latest dropping of charges, and we may now sesume that since Lawton is the only defendant, the Riverelde suthorltiss will be going after him with full force und sil the trumped-up evidence . they can muster,

Further prohiems between the Judge and prosscution have surfaced to frustrate government strategy in this third trial. The battle appeaently ensued following Judge Estudillo's dismisasl of the charges against Gardner, st which time, the District Attorney's nifice charged that the Judge couldn't conduct s fair trial on the basis that he had made up his mind about some of the witnesses the state was planning to call. At this point, the DA's office asked the Judge to remove himself from the case. Estudillo responded by saying that snother judge will have to hold a hearing to decide if he should ha removed. Because of this hearing, the trial was sgain postponed until Out. 22nd. Based on information received from the Riverside Political Prisonere Defense Committee (RPPDC), the Judicial Council of Riverside County is backing Judgs Estudillo's refusal to remove himself from the trist. These judges are not

about to let the prosecutor throw the case off onto them.

In spite of the charges of murder being dropped against Gardner, he and two other members of the RPPDC. Chukia Lawton and Rusty Bronaugh, are facing charges stemming from a Riverside police attack which occurred last March. At the time of this attack, defense committee members were at the courthouse to show support for another defense worksr, William Palmer, who was on trial for an alleged assaut on a policeman with a "rusty hubcap." Paimer was convicted and Is now serving a tno year sentence in Californis's Chino prison.

Though Gardner and Chukia Lawton were seriously injured at this courthouse strack, Gardner was charged with felanious sessult on a police officer and he is expected to go to trisl at the end of November. Chukis was charged with a misdemeanor assault and resisting errest, and Rusty Bronaugh was charged with interfering with a police officer ie the performance of his duties. Their trial is scheduled to begin, for the second time, on November 4th. The first trial of Chokia and Rusty ended in a hung juty and they are to be retried --a familiar pattern in Riverside. The obvinus strack on the RPPDC has very clear-cut goals -- firet, to intimidate, Isolate and destroy the credibility of the support of Gary Lawton, while simultaneously undermining the defense capabilities of Gary. These histantly repressive tactics have been, and will continue to be, used when strong community isoders of oppressed Third World communities rise to confront the system of imperialism which oppresses

It is important that people push even harder to see that the charges against Gary Lawton, se well se those brought sgainst RPPDC mambars, srs drapped, The defense committee is asking that people immediately telegram or write the following people, demanding that the charges against Gary Lawton be dismissed: Presiding Judge Richard Marsh, Riverside Superior Court, P.O. Box 1748, Indio, CA 92201; Byron Morton, District Atturney, 3535 10th St., Riveralde, CA 92501; and Norton Younglove, Riverside Board of Supervisors, 4050 Meln St., Riverelde, CA 92501. It is important that immediate public pressure be put nn Riverside suthoritlss to end this outrageous frame-up. For more information on this case, contact: RPPDC, P.O. Box 244, Riversids CA 92502, or the VVAW/WSO National Office in Chicago.

On Sept. 24th, after 5 days of deliberation, an all-white jury in Wichita, Ks. retureed a verdict of guilty in the trial of 4 black Leavenworth Brothers. Odell Bennett, Jessie Lee Evans, Alf Hill and Alfred Jasper were coevicted of inciting to riot, and all but Bennett were found guilty of asesults on prison guards. The verdict came after 8 weeks of a trial which was characterized by the blatant racism of the judge and prosecution; and the repression of the courtroom scene in which Federal Marchalls felt it necessary to "restrain" the brothers time and time sgain through beatings, shackles aed leg irons.

The charges against these brothers stem from the rebellion which occurred in Leaveeworth Federal Prison on July 31, 1973, as prisonere lashed out st their oppression. Leavenworth lumates had peacefully attempted to better their living conditioes and make chaeges in the prison's repressive policies, such as the lack of proper medical care, iestitutional racism, the slave wages given to those employed in the prison indus tries, etc. Their sttempts failed, and following the desth of a prisoner due to improper medical treatment, Leavenworth prison exploded. As a result of the rebeliion, 7 brothers were ledicted. Four of them have just been convicted, aed two Chicano brothere -- Jesse Lopez and Armando Miramon -- will begle trial ie late October on charges of kidnapping. The 7th brother, William, (Whitey) Hurst, was found dead in Wyandotte County Jall in March, following warnings to friends that he was in fear for his life. an an manuta in a saint

Throughout this first trial, the prointion this list amountain that the a si fendants knew about, planned, and once it started, encouraged the rebellion. The defense exposed conflicts and inconsistencies in prosecution testimony and other defense testimony placed the de-

First Trial Ends

feedants at other incations during the course of the rebellion. But despits the lack of concrete evidence against the brothers, the jury esturand with a verdict of guilty following the procedution's statement of, "Whe would you he most likely to believe .. correctional officers or prisoners?"

A week after the verdict, tha hrothers were brought, occ at a time, to hear their santences; they appeared in shackies before the court. Evana was sentenced to 20 years each for 3 counts of assault with letent to kill aed 10 years for incities to riot; these sentences are to run concurrently. Benesti was given 10 years for incitleg to riot. Hill was sentenced to 20 years for assault with intent to kill and 10 years for riot; sentences to run concurrently. Jasper received 10 years for riot and 5 years for assault with a dangerous weapon; sentence to run consecutively. Following the sentencing, the brothers were shipped out to various federal prisone, and a minor victory of the entire trist procodure is that none of them will have to return to Leavenworth. asplie.

The first of the Leavenworth I william is over, and the trial of Lopez and Miramon is soon to begin. Four of the brothers have been found guilty, but we must examine what, in fact, they were convicted for. There was not enough

concrete evidence to convict the brothers of sessult or inciting to riot, but with the way the "justice" system works in this country -- with "justice" for the rich and powerful, with perdone for presidents who have committed beleaus crimes against the people of this country aed of the world, and with convictioes for the poor and oppressed -- there was snough judicial sentiment to send them beck to prison with longer sentences. Ie reality, these Leavenworth brothers have been found guilty of being black in a society permeated with racism; they are guilty of being prisoners in a society that refuses to recognize that prisoners are human beings and not animals; and they are guilty of fighting back against the repression coming down on their daily lives in a society which must wipe out all forms of resletance if it is to maintain its control over the American people. This is what these Lesvenworth Brothers have been convicted of! And it is this convictioe that we must protest!

Though one trial is over, Lopez and Miremon will need the support of the ... people of this country throughout their trial. Money is desperately needed for the begind tutely. Esq further interns. tion about the trials and for the needed contributions, contact: Leavenworth Brothers Offenso/Defense Committee, 106 E. Lincoln, Wichita, KS 67211.

VVAW/WSO 827 w. newport av. chicago, il 60657

312 935-2129

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WINTER SOLDIER

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PAGE 13

Trials End

The trial of the Iwakuni Five, members of Vietnam Veterane Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization, ended in September. The Five had been charged with distributing "unauthorized literature" that called for an end to US support of the South Korean dictator Pak Chung Hee. One of the Five was acquitted during a jury trial and charges against two others were dropped. However, stiff sentences were handed down to Frank Huff and Hugh Daiton. Huff will spend two months at hard labor and pay's \$400 fine. Daiton will be given a Bad Conduct Discharge.

Frank Huff talks about his reasons lor handing out literature about the Korean situation:

"The primary reason for my Interest in the Korean situation is obvious wherever people are oppressed, it cannot help but appall anyone dedicated to lreedom and democracy. But in my case, there is a further reason for taking direct action in support of the Korean people. I am in the position of being a world cop. In the Korean eltuation, I am Pak's enforcer, and I don't like what i'm enforcing.

"The US Military Industrial Complex know that Pak is a fascist dictator. They further know that the people will win put up with Pak only so long and then thoy'll throw him out on his ear. But the capitalist class in America has financial interests in South Korea. It is also a strategic point to control the Asian economy. If there ever became

the 'danger' of the Korean people nationallzing industries and controlling their own destinies, we will be called in to suppress the people and their righteous movement. The same thing is happening all over the world.

"The only way to insure that the US military represents the interests of the people of America is for the common people of the military (me and other low ranking personnel) to understand the issues and decide for themselves what causes are just. If only the power elite in the military (high ranking officers) make all the decisions and

keep us in the dark, then we will be used only for the interest of the privileged

class in America."

Format Change

SUBSCR

Beginning with this Issue, WINTER SOLDIER will only be carrying one page of news about the struggles in the military. At the same time, however, we have changed the format of our monthly newsletter GI NEWS. CI NEWS is now an 8-page newspaper which is printed two weeks after WINTER SOLDIER each month. We encourage readers of . WINTER COLDIER who are interested: in the struggies taking place in the military to subscribe to GI NEWS (\$3.00 yearly). The next issue of Cl NEWS will have coverage of the recent conference of GIs and GI organizers held in



Italian Soldiers Join Mass Demos



Several hundred thousand people demonstrated and marched in the streets of cities all over Italy during lour days of activity, Sept. 11-14, to support the resistance movement in Chile and calling for Italy to drop out of NATO. September 14th was the highpoint when 80, 000 people turned out in Rome and 50, 000 in Milan to march from one end of the city to the other. Threk hundred soldlers in uniform marched in Rome, despite the threat of reprisals from their officers. During the march the soldiers chanted siggans which said "Soldiers organized for the right to struggle, the workers will know who they can count on," and "Soldiers and workers united, there will never be a coup in Italy. " The soldiers were received by great warm applause and by another siogan, "Soldiers and comrades, you are no longer isolated." In Rome as well as in Milan, two soldiers in unltorm spoke on the podium. They were both members of the soldiers organization Proletariat In Uniform. (see the July GI NEWS for more on Proletariat in Uniform.) Also speaking in Rome were representatives of Chilean resistance organizations, Including MAPU, Chilean Socialist Party. and MIR (Revolutionary Left Movement). The demonstrations were organized by Italian revolutionary organizations, including Lotta Continua, Avanguardia Operaia and the new Partito di Unita proietarla per 11 comunismo.



Vietnam Veterans Against the 🗸 Winter Soldier Organization **Objectives**



1. To struggle for an immediate cassation of fighting and the withdrawas of all American troops, advisors, planes, and military and economic add from Southeast Asia. We support as a basis for the cessation of these hostilities the various peace proposals of the people of Southeast Asia based upon their right of self-determination and actual control of their own destinies.

United States government, its agencies, and American business interests that are designed to suppress the rightful struggles for liberation and selfdetermination of the people of the world. This includes the creation and maintenance of dictatorial governments, economic domination and the theft of the natural resources of this and other countries.

To struggle for the goal that all military people (Active-duty, Reserve and National Guard) be alforded their constitutional rights which by the Uniform Code of Military Justice: We condemn the use of the National Guard, Reserves and Active-duty personnel as strikebreakers, and we support the efforts of servicepeople to the struggles against military repres-We oppose the use of the military as an opprassive and policy-making domestically and overseas. lorce domestically and overseas.

4. To struggly lor universal unconditional amnesty. This will locked a single-type retroactive discharge for all vets, and amnesty for all persons in prison, underground, or in exile as a result of their restaunce to the imperialist war machine as well as the clearing of all their resulting civil

3. To struggle for decent benefits, full medical care (including the recognition of Post Vietnam Syndrams as a service-connected disability), and productive employment for all veterane with perity for all war neeleteres; Wedemand an and to discriminatory corporate hirlog practices based on Vist-pam-era service of Special Processing Numbers or descriptions, and the exploitation of veterans as a tool to divide the working class.

6. To struggle against racism which is historically used as a tool of U.S., imperiallem to prevent and destroy unity among the people and justify the hoppropasses and amploitation of third world people at home and abroad. We

must fight this dehumanising tactic which divides us, and strive to build unity between all people.

7. Resolved to fight sexiem, to show that sexism plays a major part in promoting war. We must show Americans our society is permeated by sexism, which forces an it 'erlor status upon women, reducing them to subservient sexual objects, and which robs both men and women of their natural growth, This learifulforalised sexism channels women into unfulfilling, lower paying jebs which are servils in nature and purpose; it exploits their bodies for sex and prolify and it degrades and dehumanises them by a double standard of morality wholly dependent on the myth of male supremacy. This sexism is exploited by the military, efficially defining servicewomen as subordinate and thoroughly subjugating them to servile work and the role of a sexual object. We resolve to light sexism within our society, within our own organisation and within ourselves.

 To arruggle for the right of 412 workers to organize and strike to protect their income and safeguard their amployment. We support progressive mruggles almed at Improving working conditions.

To struggle against the use of the criminal justice system (police, courts, prisons, grand juries has a tool of political repression, recognizing that this system now serves the interests of the rich and powerful while suppressing the majority of poor and working people. We will fight for the treeing of all solitical prisoners,

To dedicate suferives to these principles and objectives which directly relate to the imperialist suppression of the People of the World by the United Sains government. We understand this war is imperialist in origin and makes government. We understand this war is imperiable in origin and affirm that the membership of VVAW/WSO is not only concerned with ending this war, but with changing the domestic, social, political and sconomic institutions that have caused and perpetuated its continuance.

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UNITY-STRUGGLE-VICTORY



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EDITORIAL

As the year 1979 draws to an end, it is important to look back at the great etruggles that occurred end reflect upon the lessens the people have iesened. i974 was a year of great uphesvals, a year of far-reaching victories that have left the system of importalism in a state of great crisia and turmoil. The peoples of Indochine have continued to push the U.S.-backed dictstore against the wait. In Vietnem, General Thieu is facing opposition by all segments of the population. In Cambedia, the liberation forces govern all but a email section of the territory and the population.

In Africa. Mozambiquo and Guinea-Bissau have gained independence from Portugal, while the struggie in Augole comes closer to victory. All over the world, unpopular governments are topping like so much timber. Here at home, one of the grestest criminals in history, Richard Nixon, was forced out of the Precidency by the anger of the American people. His successor, Cerald Ford, Iscas mass sctions of protest wherever he goes, as the poople reslize that it is not the man, but the system that is the real oppressor enemy.

VVAW/WSO played an important role in many of these struggles. Our firm support of all struggles for liberstion and self-determination has shown that we, as well as the entire anti-imperialist movement in the U.S., sre an integrat part of the worldwide struggle against imperialism. The setive fight we have waged in the campeign to oust Nixon has helped the American people see who our real enemy ie. Putting politice la command, VVAW/W30 exposed the government's attempt to mialesd veterans and their struggle by clearly pointing out the reformist nature of the American Vetorans Movement, Our demonstrations in Washington, DC and scross the country helped raise the issue of universal, unconditional amnesty and its relations to the naturo of the continuing war in Indochina.

Ait this, and more, has taken place in 1974. By learning from the struggles that have taken place, we will strengthen the anti-imperialist movement and contribute even groater efforts in the coming year. Winter Soldier takes this opportunity to cail on all people to deepen their commitment to our common struggle and our victory over the system of imperieliam



UNITY-STRUGGLE-VICTORY

Lon Not Office Occupied FMBASSY TAKE-OVER

On October 29, ten poople libersted the Cambedian (Lon Nol) Mission to
tho United Nations in New York City, in
aupport of the struggle of the Cambodian
people. Members of the Indochins Pesce
Csmpaign-NYC, Indochina Solidarity
Committee, Revoluttonery Student Brigade, VVAWWSO, and White Lightning
eeized the Mission at 8:45 in the morning as the receptionist and one Lou Nol
"diplomat" fled the sceno.

The section is part of a growing campaign to build support for the seating of the Royal Government of National Union (GRUNG) in the UN, and the expulsion of the government of Lon Nol which is financed and kept in power by the US government. Since the coup in 1970 when the US government (through the CIA) put Lon Nol in power, the United Front of Cambodis forces have liberstad all but 10% of the tarritory of their country; only 15% of the Cambodian people remain under the dictstorial control of the Lon Nol government. GRUNC is in fact the jegitimets reprosentative of the people of Cambodia.

At the liberated Mission in New York City, pictures of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Hesd of State of GRUNC, replaced the pictures of Lon Nol; a banner was put updeclaying that the Mission was liberated. Documents found in the building reported on the scrivitles of Cambodian residents in the US who actively support GRUNC. And when the GRUNC representatives in Paris were notified by phone about the sctlon, they asked, "What is the phone number of our new Mission?"

After two hours the NYC Police Department and the FBI broke through the hoavily barricaded door and took the ten peopis off to jell. They were charged with criminal treepass, barssement, and a Foderal charge of "felontous assault on a foreign diplomat." They were raises of on their own recognizance; the "felonious areault" charges were later dropped.

The UN vots is due in 1ste November unless US government attempts to have it postponed are successful. GRUNC is already recognized as the logitimate

Cambodian government by 62 nations around the world; lest year, when there was a similar vote, the US managed to table the vote in favor of GRUNC through tricky manuevering -- the vote was called when many of the supporters of GRUNC were at other meetings. Having already tried all kinds of big-power pressure tactics (things like throctaning to curtail food programs or foreign assistance in exchange for votes), the US government is now pushing for the seating to be taken up in the Security Council where the US has veto power. The importance of the UN vote is explained in the words of Prince Sihanouk: "With our govornment universally recognized as the sole legitimste representative of the Cambodian people, will it be possible for the US Congress to go on spending more than \$700 million s your to support the Lon-Nol puppets?"

The takeover of the Mission was a direct follow-up to a damonstration and rally to support the Restoration of tho Lawful Rights of the GRUNG in the UN. That demonstration ended with the precentation of an eviction notice to the Lon-No) representatives, warning them that if the eviction notice was not heeded, the American people would take further action. Both the demonstration and the takeovor wore either ignored or distorted by the prose: the history of US involvement in Cambodia has been one of keeping the war a secret from the American people. And the continued progress of the United Front forces to bring freedom to the Cambodian peoplo is seldom mentioned to the US corporate-owned press. \$700 million of US taxes keep Lou Nol's mercensry army supplied -- and have kept Lon Nol and his cronies Itving in comfort--during 1974. Meanwhile, the American people never hear about tho 40,000 Cambodians who have left areas under Lon Nol control in the last year and moved to the liberated areae--just one more eign of the wishes of the people to see their real government installed throughout their country.

END ALL AID TO LON NOL

SEAT GRUNC IN THE UN



NYC VVAW/WSO in support of GRUNC

CRISIS THROWN ON WORKERS

UNEMPLOYMEN



Workers join growing unemptoyment lines

Well, they've come out and admitted lt. The United States is officially headed into a recession. President Ford hae finally had to admit that atl is not well in Mudvllie these days. We don't think this news comes as a surprise to millions of Americans -- those of us who have been trying to keep up with leflation and increasing unemployment, while noticing the big monopolies' super-profits. In fact, our whole economic system is really in deep trouble, so deep that it is scaring the hell out of our supposed leaders.

For the third straight quarter In s row, the production level of this country, the GNP, has continued to fail. Used sa a prime indicator of economic health, the fall in the GNP heralds what for most Americana has become an increasingly desperate fight to stay above water. However, it is another aspect of economic health that really laye bare the crisis now facing this system -- the amount of people out of work. The rate of unemployment is steadlly on the rise and is now at a national rate of 6%. But that's the government statistic -- pampered and juggled to reflect the lowest possible rate,

What is really happening is that millions of people, after looking high and low for jobs, are giving up that search, These are the figures that are not reflected in government atstistics. Their figures also omit the fact that a large percentage of those considered employed are actually working part time, unable to find full time jobs. What is the government afrald of? They are afraid that when the real facts come out, people are going to get fighting made. And what are those facts? That the national unemptoyment rate is simost double what they say it is, when adjusted for all the people government figures leave out. loatesd of 6%, unemployment is at a rate of simost 12%, and things are getting worse every day. Particularly brutal is the fact that many urben Black

communities face an enemployment rate of 40% and over,

Auto workers are some of the hardest hit by the corrent tidal wave of layoffs. General Motors has announced that it will have 75,000 less workers by the end of the year. let slone the fact that GM already has 73,000 less workers than they had last year (1973). Chryster is ctosing down almost all of its plants for the month of pecember, throwing an estimated 100,000 people out on the streets: a move which can cause thousands of related layoffs. This la particularly hard on Black workers . In Detroit because they constitute 80% .. of that plant's workforce. Ford Motor Co. is siso moving rapidly to cut back on its number of employees. All over the country, auto plants are cutting back and each new cutback in direct produce tion causes a whole "wave" of layoffe in related industries.

This is just the tip of the iceberg. The jobless rate in the construction industry, the people that make our buildings and homes, is around 12%. The rate is also high in furniture, elothing, rubber goods, glass goods and machinery. The hardest hit are the so-called blue collar workers with a 7, 3% unemployment rate, while white collar workers face simost 4% unemployment. As stated by John Bregger, an analyst tor the Bureau of Labor Satistics, "The typical unemployed person is blue-collar and cemi-skilled, probably an assemblyline worker. " However, that'e no cause for joy amongst white-collar workers, as their jobs are literally dependent on what happens to beavy industry.

You think it couldn't be worse? You're wrong, especially if you are a young veteran. Carefully hidden away in all those statistics is the ugly fact that the unemployment rate for vets between 25-34 years of age is a rousing 9, 9%, and that's the "official" figure. You can bet your last dollar (the one you're holding) that it's a lot higher than . that. Topping that off, in the same age group. Black vete face twice the jobless rate of white vete, and it doesn't look any better for other Third World veterane, fn many cases, vete make up a majority of those being laid off, as is the case in the auto industry. This is the little gem the military recruiter never revealed. You get called on to fight a rich man's war, one that you have no interest in; and when you get back, the rich man could care less about hiring you. In fact, the conditions that veterans face contains one of the keye to underetanding exactly what is happening. why the supposed "free enterprise" system is in crisis, why peoples' jobe are disappearing like enow in the desert.

Basically, our employment problems smount to the fact that the glant corporatione, whose financial fingers extend throughout the world, are finding those fingers being chopped off little by little. A big chop came from the Vietnameae people who actively resisted the use of their country as a resource for U.S. corporate profits and resources, end their struggle has inspired ofher countries under the thumb of U.S. domination to remove the U.S. fingers from off their throats. At the earne time, while the markets for U.S. corporate expansion abroad are closing, there la no market or room for expan aion here in America.

All of this leads up back to the conditions that yets face. After pumping billions of dollars into the war in the futlle ettempt to stop the liberation struggles of the Indochinese people, the U. S. iinancial wizarda have nothing left for the men and women they used to fight in that war. Not only are jobs scarce for all all, but because vets lost time in the military from the job market, because of the half-million less-than honorable discharges, and because there are not training programs adequate to help, veterana have become less employable than many of their civilian coun terparts. President Ford even considers a 23% raise in the GI Bill ss inflationary, when it would have to be raised 300% to equal World War II levels.

Why doesn't the system provide help? Because it can't; it is too busy trying to force its crisia onto the backs of all poor and working people -- by speed -ups, runsway ahops, price hikes, and most importantly, by unemployment. The giant monopoly corporations and their interests, the need for greater and greater profits, runs smack up against our needs -- decent jobs, good education, good health care and a decent life. The people of this country need jobs, and we need them faat!



Buffaio Vets Day demo

Veterans Dsy, 1974, sew VVAW/ WSO chaptere around the country take to the atreets to bring to the people of their communities the four demands of the VVAW/WSO Nationel Program:

*Universal, Unconditional Amnesty for All War Resisters *Implement the Agreements; End Ali Aid to Thieu and Lon No! *Single-type Discharge for All Vets *Decent Benefits for All Vets

From Long Besch, Csiifornia, to Boston, Massechusetts, the US government which pushed the traditional Veterans Day activities, was not allowed to forget that the victims of the moat recent wer of US exploitation were raising demanda for different from those of traditional veterans organizationa. Members of VVAW/WSO, unlike the members of the VFW or the American Legion, were there to fight for real gains for vets, but more important, to fight for the rights and interests of all people,

In some places VVAW/WSO requested permission to march in the traditional Vets Day parades with all their patriotic trimmings and reactionary politics. In Long Beach, VVAW/WSO was told that they could not march because they were unpatriotic -- they had people with iess-than-honorable discharges marching with them, and besides, they supported amnesty for "draft dodgers end decerters," Chapters from around the area marched at the end of the parade, behind the etreet sweepers and garbage collectors -- to the cheers of the watching crowd, some of whom joined in with the VVAW/WSO members in the parede,

In Milwaukee, VVAW/WSO wee grented permission to march, but it wee withdrawn two days before the parede, eince "only non-political groups could march." So, VVAW/WSO, with 85 people, marched on the sidewalk passing out leaflets. They were the only Vietnam-ara vets in the parade, and the only volunteer marchers present. In Columbus, Ohio, the requeet to join the parade was turned down because, according to parade organizers, "You don't follow the program,"

Vetarans Day happened twice this year; the Federal holiday was on Oct. 28 while, in 41 states, the etate holiday was on tha traditional Nov. 11th. In tha VVAW/WSO Netional Program, thera

VVAW-WSO ON THE MOVE

VETS DAY

was e ceil for regionsi ections on whichever day the holidsy heppened in that etste; come regions were active on both deys, some did regional actions on one day and local actions on the other, What follows here is a cross-eection of some of the actions that took piece around the country.

*in Baffeto, New York, on Nov. 11, 12 members of the Buffalo, Syrecuse and Rochester chapters disrupted the officas of the Federal attorney in downtown Buffalo, while 60-70 members picketed outside relsing the four demands. The political focus of the day was "Expose the Shem of Ford's Clemency" (which is administered by the Federal attorney). The demand for a Single-Type Discharge, se part of the overall Universal, Unconditional Amnesty campaign pointed to the need for Decent Ben efita for All Vets. After two hours inside, peopla joined the picket line; teams of people then spread out to neighborhoods and shopping centers, leafletting and explaining the four demands,

in Boston, 30 VVAW/WSO memhers arrived the steging area for the October 28th Veterans Day parade, Though the chapter had requested permission to march, they had gotten no response and, when they picked their own place in the parade, they were pushed out by mounted police (once again demonstrating the "interest" which traditional vete organizatione have to the vetersus of the Vietnam era). VVAW/ WSO members feli in at the end of the parade and, by the time they passed the reviewing stand, there were 90-100 peopie demanding Amnesty for War Resisters.

*In Minneapolis/St Paul, the Twin Cities chapter of VVAW/WSO began the day of Nov. 13th with 25 people gathered at the Ft Snelling Veterene Cemetery for a memorial aervice to remember the victims of the Indochina War. From there, demonstratore drove to the Federal Building: 40 people sang, chanted, and held a picket line around the four demands. Employees from the building listened to a speech about the vets movement and its relationship to the anti-imperialiet struggie; epectators bought newspapers and epplauded the demonatratore.

*In Washington, DC, 50 people marched through Northeast Washington to the Veterans Assistance Center. Following speechea from representatives of various groups involved, including the African Liberation Support Committee, 250 discharge papers were publicly burned to smphasize the demand for a single type discharge for all vets. The schee were collected and shipped to the VA by certified mail. The militant and spirited actions brought out a number of new people interested in getting involved in the VVAW/WSO program.

sin Scattie. Washington, a picketline at the building housing the regional
VA office wes organized by the Tacome
chapter of VVAW/WSO. 25 people demanded Universal, Unconditional Amnesty and Decent Benefits for All Vets;
midway through the demonstration, an
effigy of Ford was brought out. One of
the vete in the group announced: "Thie
ls what we think of Ford and his phoney
amnesty pisn"—the effigy was soaked in
gasoline and burned. Five vete took out
discharge papers and lighted them from
the burning body.

*In Philadeiphia on Oct. 28th, VVAW/WSO members and supporters picketed tha VA Hospital, receiving good response from patients, their families, and the VA staff, A march through the

cont. on p. 10



Washington, DC Veta Day demo

PART 3: VETS MOVEMENT

MARCH BEGINS



Vete eetting up camp at Anscostia

World War i was basically a struggle between Allled and Axis business intereste for control of the world's economy. When it began, the big buelnesses that had pushed the US into the war in the first place set up a plan to ensure that once having used Gls to fight the war for them they would not have to pay the burden of vets' compensation payments after it was all over. Thus they amended the War Risk Insurance Act of 1914, initially a federal insurance policy for US industry supplying war material, to further protect their "investment" in WWI by Issuing "voluntary" War Risk Insurance to all US troops going to Europe. Although this Insurance was supposed to be voluntary it was sctually mandatory. GIs were not asked if they wanted to have the Insurance payments, about \$8 a month, deducted from their pay--it was done automatically. The nestness of the plan was overwheim ing. Gls had to pay for their own future vets' benefits with their own salaries. Given the fact that the pay of a private in WW1 was \$1,00 a day for domestic service or \$1.25 for foreign, and that many had dependents' allotments for \$5 to \$25 a month deducted from their pay, the system was simple extortion.

To no one's surprise, most of the money psid by GIs for the insurance was never recovered. While over 5 million policles were Issued, all but 600,000 had lapsed by 1932. WWI vets had got such a raw deal that even the government felt obliged to do something about it. Thus, in 1924, mass preseure forced Congress to admit that a debt was due to vete. (Industry had of course alresdy received adjustment paymenta for their war time contracts through tax refunds, etc.) It decided to award them an "adjustment" in pay for their service.

Congress issued Adjustment Service Certificates to the vets that averaged about \$1,000 each in value. Catch 22 in all this, however, was that the certificates were not payeble until 1945 (much like modern War Bonds, they were supposed to imature for a period of years). What the government's PR men hyped as a "Bonus" for vets, the vets more correctly libeled as a "Tombstone Bonus." By 1955 few would be as live to collect it.

With the 1929 Well St cresh and the ensulng economic hardship that all Americans had to face, vets' discontent with the "Bonue" ripost began to reach a head. Leading the high rate of unemployment and at the bottom of the heap In terms of what jobs they could get. vete rapidly became the shock troops of the depression. They needed the partial reitef they could get from an immediate cash payment of the Bonue and they needed it fast. In 1932 the average vet's Bonus would have been worth about \$500: In the midst of the depression, that was a small fortune. The demand for the Bonue began epreading across the country like wildfire. Vets began making incressingly regular trips to Washington to lobby for the Bonus. Such was the rising pressure for relief that President Hoover himself felt obliged to act. At the 1931 convention of the American Legion Hoover addressed the rank-andfile vets there, asking them to wait for awbile eince "better times were ahead."

But vete weren't going to wait for any pie-in-the-eky promisee. By 1932 there would be 17 million people unemployed-saccording to government figuree. It was clearly not the time for waiting. Vets, along with millions of other Americans, had lost their savinga and had their farms and homea stelen

through mortgage foreclosures. When Congress did begin to act, it paased "economy" legislation that was designed to place the burden of depression on the backs of the American people. Interme of vets, not only did the "economy" legislation not give vets their Bonus, but it cut off 600 thousand veterans from compensation and threw thousands of disabled vets out of VA hospitals ae well.

In the face of this worsening situation vets began organizing themselves to fight back. It was becoming clear to meny of them that unity and mass action wers the only means to deal with their problems. While leaders of the "traditional" veterans groups like the VFW and American Legion began giving lipservice to the demand for the Bonus they actually opposed seeing a real movement develop to fight for it. Dissatisfaction with these traditional vets groups led to the formation of rank-and-file vete groupe sa their only real hope. One such rank-and-file group was the Workere Ex-Servicemens League: founded in 1930, the W. E. S. L. later chenged its name to the American League of Ex-Servicemen. In April 1932 members of the W. E. S. L. appeared before Congress and demanded that the 1945 "Tombstone Bonus" immediately be paid in full. When Congress refused to act on the Bonus, the W. E. S. L. sent out a cail for a demonstration in D. C. But even without this call vets had spontaneously begun moving on their own; the main impetus was the condition of the ravaged economy,

In broken-down vehicles, on foot, in boxcars, riding the ralls, hitchhiking, however they could make it, vets and their families began the trek to Washington to fight for the Bonus. The first contingent left Portiand. Oregon, in May 1932 with 200 vets and their families. Several thousand of the Oregon vets arrived in Cleveland and physically egized the reilroad switchvard, stopping ail traffic until they were given a train to D. C. Some 500 left from Chicago, 600 from New Orleans, and 200 disabled vets left from the Soldiere Home in Tennessee. And so it went throughout the month of May 1932. On May 29th when some 300 Cieveland vets announced their intention of joining their fellow vets on the march to D. C. , the papere started calling them the "Bonus Army" on the "Bonus March." The name stuck. By the time they began striving in D. C. in late May and early June they were arriving in contingents as large as 1000 people.

Too late, the government officials realized the seriousness of the march. Telegrams were sent from Washington to governors all over the country demanding that the marchers be turned back and split up. But it was to no avail. Things had already gotten out of hand. The Bonus March had begun.

(Louisville, Nov 16) - Steve Gre men, e dreft resister, who refused to be inducted into the military returned to the United States on Nov. 16th to discuss the reasons for his resistance to the war in Indochina. He announced that he would be trevelling throughout the Northeest end Midwest to point out the total incorrectness of the Ford esrned re-entry progrem during the fifteen-day period he has to turn himself in, in accordance with the punitive plan. Grossman made his plens public et the amnesty conference held in Louis ville, Kentucky sponsored by the Netional Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty.

Steve will be speeking et the invitation of VVAW/WSO in ten cities. The purpose of the tour is to point out that resistance to the war in Indochina was right and that people in the United States must realize that universel and unconditionel emnesty is the only resolution. Because Ford's earned re-entry plan is a deceitful sham, the exile community and VVAW/WSO, among others, has urged a boycott of the bogus amnesty.

One major point that Grossman made was thet Ford's punitive plan negates the fact that the majority of resisters in need of amnesty are the 580,000 veterans with less than-honorable discharges. He said, "The veterans of the Vietnam-era have been screwed by the American government. There are thousands and thousands of veterans who because of their resistance to the war in Indochina, and the repression of the militery now suffer because of bad discharges. It is almost impossible for them to find jobs and besides, they're

EXILE RETURNS



denied benefits promised to them under the GI Bill, and all because of their resistance to the imperialist military. "

Another point that he made at the Louisville conference was that in addition to the vetsrans, there were thousands of civilians who received jail sentences, fines, and criminal records because they opposed the war in Vietnam. He stated that veterans, civilians and exiles had to unite to fight together to insure that a real amnesty is given.

As for himself, Steve feels that he committed no crime: that his resistance was necessary in order to support the struggle of the Vietnamese psople against the ecozomic and military interference of the United States in Indochina.

He felt that it was important that an exile from Cenade come to the US in order that they could speak directly to the American people. He stated, "By coming here and by speaking in many cities, I hope that people will see that the fight for amnesty is a fight egainst the system that continues to oppress the Indochinese and et the same time, the people in the United States,"

Steve urged all resisters who are eligible for the Ford earned re-entry program to boycott it. The plan, according to the exile, is designed to divide the amnesty movement and coverup the crimes of Nixon. Steve said that "replacers are not criminals. The real criminals are the corporations, the politicians and the generals."

FORD PLAN SHAFTS VETS!

Much of the bellyhoo of the Ford administration around the earned re-entry program centers on the draft and military resisters. Included in the Ford plan is a provision for veterans who have received less-than-honorable discharges as a result of being charged with Absent Without Leeve, (AWOL). The Pentagon says that there are 40,000 veterans who fit into this cetegory and can apply for the Ford clemency.

The government contends that these 40,000 bad discharges for AWOLs is the total given out during the Vietnam-era, the dates for this era being August 4, 1964 to March 28, 1973. The government also implies that thase veterans are the only ones who resisted the military in opposition to the Indochina war.

Of the 588,000 punitive discharges given by the military only 40,000 are included in the Ford plan! Veterans who actively opposed the war or the racism and repression of the military and who received bad discharges other than being charged with AWOL are not included.

If veterans surrender themselves to the program, they would have to do alternative service for periods up to two years. The length of time of alternative service is conditional on four factors, as stated in a Department of the Army directive issued from Ft. Benjamin Harrison: length of satisfactory service completed prior to AWOL, length of service in Southeast Asia in hostile fire zones, awards and decorations received, and wounds incurred in combat. This case-by-case review allows the military to pick and choose who gets less service. It is based on awarding clamency on how well you performed for the military. If a veteran went AWOL while stationed in the states for three months of harasament, he or she would be assured of the full two yeers. In fact, most veterans have been given the two years service.

Upon completion of alternative service the veteran could have his or her discharge changed from undesiresble to a clemency discharge. This would be

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even more punitive. According to Forde proclamation. "Such clemency discharge shall not bestow entitlement to benefits administered by the Vetersns Administration." Accepting a clemency discharge would effectively cut the vetersn off from even the most meager of benefits listed in the GI Bill. In addition, when a veteran went for a job, (if he or she could find one), the employer would know immediately that the vet received a clemency discharge for only one reason -- going AWOL from the military, and you can be assured that the vet will not get the job.

It is not in the interests of any vet to accept Ford's clemency. The program is a sham and VVAW/WSO urges all veterans to boycott the plan and join the ranks of the thousands of Americans who ere fighting for e universal end unconditional amnesty for all wer resisters, e single-type discharge and decent benefits for ell veterans including the 588,000 veterens with less-than-honorable discharges given during the Vietnam-era.

People take to streets-THIEU GOING OUT!



Street Demonstretions in Safgon

Opposition to President Thieu is increasingly becoming more unified in South Vietnam. Over the past several monthe, various organizations of Catholics, Buddhiste, press, veterans, lawyers and others have denounced Thieu and are calling for his removal from office, Much of the protest of these organizations centers around the corruption and repression of the Thieu regime.

Thieu has been charged in a widely circulated document with allowing the most corrupt, repressive conditions to exist in Vietnam. According to the manifesto, Thieu has been cherged with making a killing on various illegel land and housing deals, that his wife takes a rake off from a aupposedly cheritable hospltal ehe founded, that his brother-in-law made a fortune in fertilizer apeculation and that his relatives illegally profited from government-subsidized rice shipped to impoverished central Vletnam. These charges have been leveled by relatively new forces in the political struggle being waged against Thieu.

In the wake of this manifecto, and with the continuing suppression of opposition press, thousands of Vietnamese heve taken to the streets to demand the ouster of Thieu and the release of the over 200, 000 political prisoners being held in his jails. Another factor in the growing public sentiment against. Thieu is the fact that the economy of Saigon, one of the few areas still controlled by the regime is rapidly deterioreting. Unemployment is now at 50% in Saigon and prices for staples skyrocket dally.

On October 20th, elmost 2,000 people marched in Saigon. Thieu's police, in attempts to break up the demonstration, cordoned off streets end alleyways to stop others from joining the line of march. Angered students began hurling rocks at the police, who in turn, hurled bricks and stones back at them. The attributes charged the police jesp, overturned it and burned the vehicle. These public displaye of protest have been drawing all saggents of the population. In another demonstration, held on National Day (November 1st), 1,500 Catholics rellied after mass and were fired on by police because they were demanding Thieu's ouster. Also on November 1st, over 3,000 people marched in Saigon despite police strempts to stop them, resulting in major clashes with the police.

he increesingly militant protest growe, the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) has stated that they will no longer negotiete with the Thieu regime. In a press conference held in Perie PRG spokesman Colonel Vo Dong Giang sald, "The present Americen government heeded by Gereld Ford. continues to be bellicose end obstinate. The Nguyen Van Thieu administration. on United States orders, bas sabotaged the Paris egreements and created a dead lock to ell avenues of nagotietion. Nguyen Van Thieu and his gang must be overthrown and a new administration formed "

On September 27, the Foreign Minietry in Hanol announced that American reconnaisance planes flew over Hanoi and Haiphong in enother violation of the Paris agreements. In the fece of these continued violations, the Vietnameseliberation forces have liberated major portions of the country freeing the people from the US-backed regime in Seigon. Saigon military authorities have stated that another outpost in central Vietnam,

Chuong Nghia, has been taken by the

Liberation forces, thereby virtually

ther isolating the Thieu government.

War in Vietnam.

cutting South Vletnam in half, and fur-

The military victories and the evergrowing unity between the neutral and the communist forces will force the removal of the US-becked Thieu regime, insuring a better climate in which they can negotiete a peace in accordance with the Paris Agreement on Ending the

S. VIET STUDENTS FACE

DEPORTATION

Six Vietnamese atudents continue to fight deportation back to Vistnam. (Orlightally seven, one now moved to Boaton where his case is being dealt with separately.) The students who have been active in exposing the rappessive conditions of the Thieu regime in Vistnam were refused extensions of their visus by the Salgon Consulate General's office in San Franciaco.

They next applied for temporary political asylum from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) fearing arrest on return to Vietnam, and in order to finish their schooling here. The INS, in consultation with the State Department and the Saigon Consulate refused to grant asylum stating that they were assured by the Thieu officials that the atudents would not be harmed on returning to Vietnam.

The students have good reason to fear. In June 118 Vietnamese hed requeated esylum in Hong Kong and were refused. The officials in Hong Kong sent them back to Vietnam elaiming they wers illegal aliens. Upon returning to Vietnam the 118 were severely beeten at the Selgon eirport, according to Amneaty International. Since then, reports state that 14 of the group have died on the penal island of Con Son off the coast of Vietnam.

The students are now appealing the ruling of the INS. These hearings are being conducted by the US State Department. The atudente are presenting witnesses who have recently been in Vietnam end heve seen first hand the brutal repression of the Thieu regime on those opposing his rule. If the State Department rules against them their last recourse is to appeal to the 9th Federal District Court.

The etudenta state that if they are eventually grented political asylum it will represent a victory as the US government will on one hand admit that repression exists in Vietnam under Thien and on the other will continue to support the corrupt dictatorship.

VVAW/WSC was in the middle of many of the second structure gles diving 1974. Whether walking picket lines with Haller Daddison workers in Milwaukes or setting up this charge operating projects in prison in Santa Basharal or leadletting for the Atild Brothers in Buffalot or passing out C. New Fig. 11 checket. Air Force Base in Columbus most of the work of May WWO day-to-day gress roots see all was no as hearth of his phadlines. It was the work needed to move the struggle against US imperialism forward. Throughout the year TVW/WSC was guided by a national program, built around five land liter for demands.

*Universal Unconditional Amnesty for All Victorian and Single Type Discharge of All Vet.

*Decent Bensitte For All Vet.

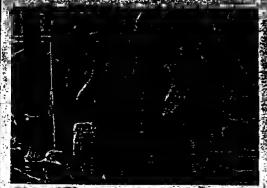
*Plecent Bensitte For All Vet.

The success of this program in leading up to and entitied in the July 1-4 national Demonstration in Washington, and the Dynamization in deading with the Dynamization in deading with the Sylvanization in adopt a similar program for the next line months as our August National Reasing Committee specific

A STATE AND STREET

A campaign of IVAW/WSO for well overs, year a Universal Unconditional Amnesty for All Way Resisters are growing upon a round the country. VVAW/WSO contambiguized heatened of the indochine way a war fought in the inference of its beatened by showing that the refristers were right to resist a war of agree ston and exploitation. The way in which the scale and impals to third-world, working and pook people, were sent for sub and digit in indochins was brought out in the campaignion. Intelligence the charges, a part of the overell amnesty struggle. V. W. W. W. Charges, a part of the overell amnesty struggle. V. W. W. W. Charges, a part of the overell amnesty struggle. V. W. W. W. Congress but by working to ge in the support of supe mobilities the people. We fought to make sure that the 580,000 vata with seed than bonorable discharges would be seen at a major said of the amnesty movement, and through discharge upgrading architectural said in the vete in the struggle for amnesty gift with the face of the yearing to remain for amnesty gift in the face of the growing domain for amnesty movement. There is a long to the growing domain for amnesty movement. There is a long to the growing domain for amnesty movement. There is a long to the growing domain for amnesty movement. There is a long to the growing domain for amnesty movement. Often confronting representatives of reactionary vellation the program and a few days later challenged the pardon of Richard Richard Often confronting representatives of reactionary vellation of the charge for all vets.

A VAW/WSO in all its actions through 171 points out in nature of the wer in Indochina, and the fact that the wire has not stopped. US support for the dictatorable of There allows him as his forces on continue to violate the Peria Pears Activité and press the stroggle for liberation of the Vietnamers people. Recent demonstrations in Salgoo, and the consigned buttleful for tories of the Provisional Revolutionary Government Phillips that Third's days are numbered; 1974 began - 12 - 24 - 25 demonstrations around the country of the anniversal ing of the agreements on January 27th Phillips





1974. THE P WILL REVER

late October : a similar action took place at the Cambodian Misaton to the UN (see story on page 2).

Throughout the year there was a growing awareness on the part of TVAW/WSO that the US wer of imperialism—the search for profits at the expense of the people of Indochina using thirdworld working, and poor people to pursue those profits—was; the only issue, More emphasis was placed on the way in which the PRG and the United Front in Cambodia were rebuilding the liberated areas of their countries, and were in fact merting the immediate needs of their people. Meanwhile, the US-supported governments of Thien and Loe Nol were operating in the interest of no one but themselves and their US corporate masters.

VETERANS

1974 saw a consolidation of the organizational work arount veterans lesues, and a growing understanding of the need to do anti-importalist work around the demand of Decent Benefits for All Vets. As the US economy worsened, adequate vets benefits assumed a growing importance to millions of Vietnam-era veter anset they were often the only way to survive. Anger at the VA and the US government for their broken promises and inability in provide adequate benefits greated a spontaneous movement of veters, their friends and families, which led to the resignation, the VA bead. The brief appearance of the reformist American Movement demonstrated the attempte of the government to sap the strength from the growing vets movement, and was thoroughly exposed.

Around the country many VVAW/WSO chapters began to confront the VA with demonstrations, picket lines, and takeovers of VA facilities. Vetorans representative programs on college capuses were attacked, and contact began with the hundreds of the sand of unemployed vets for whom the economic crisis is an immediate, vital problem. Bad discharges—which mean no VA be selfts—were another target of vetorans work.

KICK NIXON OUT

The campaign to get rid of Nixon was a success. VVAW/WSO often working with the many organizations with similar campaigns, built and participated in demos and actions around the country until mass pressure from the people led to Nixon's with the pardon by Ford, the demonstrations control of the people is a produced by the demonstration of the people is not appeared outside Weshington, he was guaranteed in the people is not a produced by the people is not appeared outside Weshington, he was guaranteed in the people is not a people is not a people in the people in the people is not a people in the people is not a people in the people in the people in the people is not a people in the people in the people is not a people in the people in the people in the people is not a people in the people in the people in the people is not a people in the p



to be a part of the regain and again we had the it was ploud in the part of the regain and again we had that it was placed in the part of the part of

LA growing understanding of the uses of the millian as a weapon of the US government for exploiting people abroad, is home led VVAW/WSO to increase its concentration on hising. The VVAW/WSO chapter in locustra, Japan, plansportant role in support of Black sallors who let the OS WAY in protest to the racism aboard that ship of he lwa-awa . TVAW/WSO werpool with gallers as ested while po it the nature of the represelve regime in South Korea. and point of military "justica"—the USDH at Fort Leaven in Jonns of military "justica"—the USDH at Fort Leaven in January—remains a target of work particularly around set of work in Soulch up Green'ty Jackson. One chap distribute GI News (a newspaper variety, the appeared in 1988) in their areas.

The property of the content of the cardiage of the content of the content postponent and dalary third for one put the content postponent and dalary third for one put the content postponent and dalary third frame-up murdor trail in Riverside. California.

California. third frame-up murder trial in Riverside. r, charges against Gardner were dismissed, but the ra repressive attack on Gary Lawrett goes on: 1/4 w/w 3/3 a sponeored soveral speaking touge for Gary, giving him ice to take his case—and all that it represents—to the 200 build support for his struggle, and for local struggles. racism and repression.

st vacuum and represeion. to intimidate VYAW/WSO members. In Oakland, Bob Hoc singled out for a brutal police attacks, and charged with ashis trial has also gone through mims rous delays, and like cases, has been used to expose the nature of police repres During the DC Demo. in New York City, in Cincinnati, in seaulted members of the organization. Vividly showing us stire of repression in this country, and teaching us that our gth lies in unified action with masses I + plan.

to point out the nature and uses of the American pr (see page 10). In Buffalo, New York, the beginning of the Attica Brothers brought out 2000 people to a early September, including VVAW/WSO chapters from da west. The case of Ruchell Magee has been rupport work in Northern California, and many have been active in support of community political and local cases of police repression and hrutality.

SUPPORT WORK

Rocal chargers and regions of VVAW/WSO have worked on exist of local national, and international struggles during egional bests, VVAW/WSO concentrated on supnot only working directly with the truckers but also talking with and teamersing members of the National Guard (acting as strikebreakers) and con-members of the National Guard (acting as strikebreakers) and consumbre two were being told to blame used be-Support for the Independence of Puerto Rico focused on the Puer Support for the Independence of Puerto Rico focused on the Puer who were being told to blame high prices on the truckers. Support for the independence of Phierro Fice locused on the Fuerto Right Solidarity Rally in late October. Chapters in the midwest worked with strikers at a Borden's subsidiary in Columbus,
Ohior and helped spread the word about a national boycott of Borden's reducts, until that strike was resolved. Support for the
mineralle Harlan Country grew to support for striking coal minera ountry (son page 12). The property has an east

STATE DE DEMONSTRATION

TEDC DEMONSTRATION

The bigs point of VYAW/W50 activity for the year was a fastional demonstration is Washington, DC, on the lat through the fastional demonstration is washington, DC, on the lat through the fastional demonstration is washington. th bi Tuly: At lifet, hundreds, and by the final day, thousands of people longht shootledeness, the weather, police harassment. at posple loosht sheeplessness, the weather, the five demands of and finally outright attacks, in order to bring the five demands of many manner. the demonstration to the American people. Demonstrations, marches, railtee filled the four days. While VVAW/WSO planned organized; and led the demonstrations, members of other anti-limperialist and progressive organizations, seeing the importance of the struggle around our five demands, joined in and helped to beliethe successful actions As with all VVAW/ VSO sactivities leadefiship can never tall behind the militance of the people; and middle important, that the strength of our organization, and tha peoples, movement in general, comes from real unity of purpose

The Spillding for the demonstration was the work of chapters for months before the demo took place. There were support and building actions around the country in mid-May, and day-to-day work constantly talked about the demo and its demands. Learning through our part practice, however, the organization did not are turough our past practice, however, the organization did not see the derno at an end in theelf—it was a tactic by which to continue to grow. New members and chapters did join the organization at a result of the demonstration; the lessons learned from the demo have been an important factor in seeing how we can continue to beild both in numbers and effectiveness. And work did not stop base the demo was over; but continued to grow and build toward 1972 and beyond, in the expanding struggle against impertalism

UNITY-STRUGG I-VICTORY







cont. from p.4

Penn Campua ended st an expresswsy overpass, where banners were displayed bringing s horn-honking, fiat-relaing response from motorista.

*The first VVAW/WSO action in Cleveland in years took place on Oct.26; the regional action began with a rally, then a march to Public Square in downtown Cleveland. At its height, there were 120 people, and the demonstration moved on to Cleveland Community College where VVAW/WSO members conducted workshops around the demands.

*The Northern New Jersey chapter of VVAW/WSO brought out 85 people to a demonstration at the Regional VA on Nov. 8th. Following speeches, including one by the President of the Vata Club from nearby Essex County Community College, the demonstrators marched to Rutgera University, then back to the VA where the "Wer On the VA" continued.

*in San Francisco, northern California chapters of VVAW/WSO particlpated in actions on both Nov. 10 and 11th. A large contingent marched in the traditional Vets Day parads on the 10th with a color guard carrying, among others, the fisgs of the Liberstion forces in Indocbina. The following day saw s demonstration at the Federal Building in support of Universal, Unconditional Amnesty, with people pouring into federal offices demanding a single-type discharge.

*The Chicago chapter of VVAW/ WSO held a demonstration and picket line at the VA facility, both a hospital and regional office. Among the 65 demonstrators were petients and workers from the VA, indicating the aucceas of the dsy-to-dsy work eround that VA installation.

*in New York City, a coalition of veta clubs, veterane organization, and VVAW/WSO united around demands to i) Build's fighting vetafrane movement, 2) Fight the VA, and 3) Veterane unite with workers and oppressed people. Although they misched in the traditional Veta Day parade on Nov. 11th, they held a separate raily in order to bring out the real needs of the Vietnam-era veta, and present the four VVAW/WSO demands.

*A militant Celebration and Rally

of the body place in Riverside, CA where 60 people turned out, To the four demands in the National Program was added the demand to Free Gery Lawton (who was one of the speakers at the Rally).

Other actions -- such as a militent march and picket in Oneonts, New York, and a picket-line at the Federal Building in St Louis -- also reised the national demands. Veterans Day, 1974, was a day of unity and atruggle for VVAW/WSO and other anti-imperialist forces.



New York City Vets Day demo

The trial of two Chicano Leaven-worth Brothers began in Wichits, KS on Lopez Charges Dropped

LEAVENWORTH

The trial of two Chicano Leavenworth Brothers began in Wichits. KS on October 21st. Jease Lopes and Armando Miramon were brought to trial on charges of 4 counts of kidnspping (carrying a maximum sentence of 100 years each) and Miramon is charged with assault on a prison guard. These charges stem from the July 31, 1973 uprising which occurred inside Lesvenworth Federal Prison se prisoners united and stood up against the inhumso and repressive conditions within the prison. Four black Leavenworth Brothers (Odell Bennett, Jessie Evans, Alf Hill and Aifred Jasper) were recently convicted of asasult and inciting to riot charges by an sll-white jury in Wichits.

Following the presentation of the prosecution's case, Judge Theia ordered that all charges against Jesse Lopez be dropped because the government had produced no evidence to warrant the continuation of the trial against Lopez. These charges were not dropped out of the goodness of anybody's hasrt, or sas show of feirness and impartiality of the court. These charges were dropped for the simple reason that there was no evldence against this brother and the govsrnment can only go ao (er in lts frameup attempts of people who resist the oppression of their daily livea. The "juatice" system knew that any conviction of Lopez would be overturned by an appeal court, so after 1-1/2 years of harassment, many months in solitary confinsment, and subjection to the pressures of facing many life sentences in prison, Jesse Lopez is no ionger on trial. This may be seen as one amail victory for the people in the struggle against the racism and repression of the priaona of this country.

The charges that these brothers were indicted on include the allegation that during the Leavenworth rebellion,

4 guards were held lostage by William Hurst and Miramon. (Hurst -- the only white Lesvenworth Brother to be indicted -- would have been tried with Mirsmon and Lopez, but in May of this year, he was found hanged in his cell in the Wyandotte County Jail. Officials at the jail called Hurst's death's suicide, but a more spt term for his death is murder). The four hostages were released unharmed after the Warden agreed to meet with a prisoner grievance committse. During the presentation of the prosecution's casa, the 4 hostages testilled that they were trested wall by Hurst and Miramon. One guard stated that "I treated the prisoners as burnsus and they treated me as auch. " While being held, the guards were made comfortable and were given chairs, cigarettes and coffee. Obviously, this trestment does not indicate that Huggt and Miramon were msniacai kidnappers.

During the delense presentation, a psychlatrist testified that Miramon could not have been reaponsible for his activities on July 31et, because he was suffering from "sensory deprivation psychosis." Miramon had spent many months in the Leavenworth "hole" and was released shortly before the rebellion erupted. The psychiatrist stated that people subjected to aensory deprivation cannot concentrate and do not always know what they are doing. Miramon also testified that he knew he was in the laundry (the room where the guards were held), but

that he did not know why he was there or how he had gotten there. Because of the psychological problems which developed as a result of his time spent in the "hole," Miramon has pleaded "not guilty for lack of criminal responsibility" to the kidnapping charges.

Miramon's case is being heard by an sll-white, middle-class jury composed of 7 women and 5 men. These men and women have sat through 3 weeks of testimony concerning the conditions within Leavenworth Prison -- conditions that lad to the taking of hosteges as the only means left by which to atruggle for a bestable life within s prison filled with brutality, aevers repression and premsture death. Often, the testimony given in this trial has brought several of the jurous to tears of disbelief and shock as these people have been forced to come face-to-face with the true nature of the prison system of this country -a system used to prop up imperialism and a system which exhibits imperialism in all of its ugliness. This jury will decids whether or not Armando Miramon will be sentenced to four lifstimes in prison, or whether the right to rebel belonged to this man as the only course of action left to him. (For more information on this, and the previous, trial, contact: Leavenworth Brothera Offsnss/ Defense Committee, 1715 N. St. Francis, Wichita, Ks).

Courthouse shooting delays trial: GARY LAWTON



Gary Lawton on Vets Day

Cary's trisl began quietly on Nov.

12th, and the jury panel was summoned for selection. The day after the trial began, a young man. Monroe, was stopped by Riverside Police near the front steps of the courthouse where the trial was going on. Police began harassing him and Monroe pulled out a gun and shot and

killed a member of the Riverside Police Dept. (RPD). Within asconds, other RPD members had opened fire on this young man. After Monroe had fallen to the ground, police hand-cuffed him and left him to lie in front of the courthouse. After several hours of lying hand-cuffed and bleeding, Monroe finally died. He never received medical treatment.

Lawtoo's trial was not the only importaot trial going on at this time. The trial of Chukis Lawton (Gary's wife) and Rusty Bronaugh, both members of the Riverside Political Prisoners Defense Committee and VVAW/WSO, had begun a few days earlier. Chukia and Rusty are feeling charges atemming from a Rivereide police attack which occurred last March. At the time of this attack, dofense committee members were at the courthouse to show support for shother defense worker, William Palmer, who was on trial for so sileged assault on a policeman. . Though Zurebu Gardner. (Lawton's former co-defendant on the murder charges who recently had all charges against him dropped for reason of "lack of sufficient evidence") and Chukls Lawton were seriously injured in this courthouse attack. Chukis was charged with a misdemeanor sassult and resisting arrest, aud Rusty was charged with interfering with a police officer in the performance of his duties. The first trial of Chukia and Rusty ended with a hung jury and they are to be retried.

When the courthouse shooting happened, people inside the courthouse rushed to windows and outside to see what had happened. A Isrge majority of mem-

ury panels for both Gary's trial and Chukle end Rusty's triel eaw the shootings, and saw Monroe dyiog on the sidewalk. Since the policemen that Monroe had shot was only the third Riveraide policemen to be killed in recent years (Gary is stending trial for the shooting of the other two), local newspapers have been filled with news of the shootings. Newspapers have also been unusually full of orticles about Gary Lawton and the charges he is facing. For these reasons, the defense moved to have the trial postponed and to have both of the jury panels diamissed on grounds that there wee too much publicity surrounding the recent shootings to select a fair jury and allow Gary. Chukia and Rusty fair trials. The judge granted these motions, and Lawton's triel was postponed until Jan. 6th, while Chukia and Rusty's trial will begin on Jen. 13th.

So, once again we weit. By the time Gary finally gets to trial on these trumped-up charges, it will be almost 4 years since the harssament of this brother began. The triel of Gary Lawton is an example of the repression and racist brutality that is coming down in our communities all across the country ee people struggle to overcome the oppression that the ayatem of imperialism brings down on our daily lives. Gary Lawtonia a fighter whose life is dedicated to combatting that oppression, and it is for this resson alone that the state will continue to bring him to trial either until they are satisfied or until the people of this country force Gary's freedom. Up until now, the mass outrage and support of the peopie has kept Gary alive, has kept a jury from convicting him, and has brought shout the dropping of charges against Zurebu Gardoer. Now, more than ever. that kind of continued support is vital. For information on how you can help or for the much needed financial contributions, contact: RPPDC, PO Box 244. Riverside, Callfornia 92502.

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The 3-yeer contract between the United Mine Workers (UMW) and the Bituminous Goel Operator's Association (BCOA) expired on Nov. i2th. With a iong tradition of "No Contract - No Work," the UMW has gone out on atrike. Initial negotiations between the UMW and the BCOA lasted approximately 10 weeks with the UMW representing 120,000 coal miners who produce 3/4 of the country's coal. The BCOA is the bargsining group which represents most of the major coal producers.

The status of the miner's contract is uncisar es we go to press. Arnoid Milier (UMW President) and the BCOA have reached some cort of egreement, but it is not certain that the minera wifi accept the negotiated package. Since Milier replaced the corrupt Tony Boyle (who is currently in prison for piotting the murder of a union rivai), the UMW rank-and-file upsurge has resulted in new democratic procedures for contract ratification. Every union member will vote by excret ballot on the contract, and though the entire procedure can take up to 2 weeks (wesks without pay), the minera recitze the importance of having a voice in deciding certain aspects of their. living and working conditions.

The demands of the coel miners include a wage increase and a cost-of-living clause in their contract. Inflation hits hard in mining communities, and just like everyone else, the miners have found it difficult to make ands meet. They are also demanding better job security (including seniority rights) and an improved grievance procedure. The miners are also fighting for paid sick-leave, increased benefits for dissbied and pensioned miners and widows, and higher pensione.

The #1 issue with the miners is ssiety; they are demanding the right not to'work under unsafe conditions. Negotiations between the UMW and BCOA begen on Sept. 3rd, and during the following 10 weeks, 39 minera were killed. Since the Mine Safety Act went into effect in 1969, 830 miners have lost their lives in the mines. With facts like this, it is no wonder that safety is an issue of primary importance to the miners. They are demanding that they have the right to leave the mines anytims conditions ars unsafe. They are siso demanding that there be full time, specially trained help on all the dangerous machinery present at sll times, and that union safety inspectors have access to any mine without company officials baing present.

The major demand that deals with the question of safety is the right to strike over unesse working conditions. Miners are specifically stating that they must have this right-to-strike clause clearly written into their contract. Miners had this right to strike over safety conditions ripped away from them saveri years ago end they ere now fighting to get it back. As the miners are demanding this right, the companies are asking the unions to cooperate in the

LIFE & DEATH ISSUES

MINER STRIKE



Coal miners after work

drive for "increased productivity," and the companies have asked that there be no more wildcats at the mines. The wildcat strike has been one of the most effective tools the miners have used for fighting for their needs and protesting the conditions they are forced to work under. Since the miners cannot officially strike around safety conditions, they have averaged 100 wildcsts a month during the last 5 years. This right-tostrike clause is one of the miners major demands, and it is not only important for them. it is important for all working people. We have seen how the government, and the corporations that government serves, are trying to take the right to striks away from workers. The major stisck in this respect was directad at steel workers in the form of the ENA. (The Experimental Negotisting Agreement states that steel workers cannot strike over their national contract and that contracts are not to be voted on by the rank-and-fite). Now, the corporstions are trying to continue to deny the cosl miners this basic right to strike, and this attack on all working people must be resisted.

News of s cost strike has been circulating for some time and the government has tried to bill the strike ss sn etteck on the people of this country by the coal miners. The government and corporations are doing this under the guise of "energy shortsgea" and the amount of lay-offs that a coel atrike will creats. Figures relating to lay-offe are being circulated widely, showing that lay-offs in steel and reliroad industries will begin immediately with the strike.

After 3 weeks of a cost strike, lay-off levels will reach 400,000, and within a month, 1.7 million people will be out of work. These figures may be correct, but these lay-offs are not the fault of the coal miners who are fighting not just for themselves, but for the rights of all working people. These lay-offs, and the general economic crisis they are a part of, age the fault of the corporate owners. - that elite, wealthy few who rule this country.

The corporate owners don't want a coal striks because atrikes do not fit in with their insatiable hunger for profite. A strike is not in their interests and they will be using every anti-strike schame they have to try and prevent a iong walk-out, including trying to build mess aentiment against s coel strike. But the coal strike is the right of the coal miners, and it is the responsibility of the people of this country to support that strike and to combat the sntistrike propagands and possible strikebresking tactics that the government will employ to try to cut this strike abortend protect the profit-makers. The coel miners are waging a battle for decent living and working conditions. They are trying to stay alive in the mines, they ere trying to put food on their tables, they are trying to live iong lives with a decent standard of existence, and they are trying to protect the only wey they have of winning these damsads -- their right to strike. The struggle of the miners belongs to all of us. It may not be in the interests of the government and the corporations, but it cartainly is in the interests of the people of this country.

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UNITY-STRUGGLE-VICTORY

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Vietnam Veterans Against the War Winter Soldier Organization Objectives



- 1. To struggin for an immediate reseation of lighting and the withdrawel of all American troops, advisors, planes, and military and arometic sid from Southreal Asia. We support see basis for the reseation of three bostifitien the vertous pasen proposals of the people of Southwest Aria based apon their right of esti-determination and ertual rontrol of their own destisies.
- 2. To struggir for the immediate termination of ril other operations by the United States government, its agencies, and American business interests that are designed to suppress the rightful struggles for liberation and estimatermination of the people of the world. This for inducts the creation and maintenence of dicteorial governments, economic domination and the these of the salars resources of this and other countries.
- 3. To struggle for the goal that all military people (Artive-duty, Rearrow and National Guard) be alforded their constitutional rights which are deviced by the Uniform Code of Military Justice. We condemn the uee of the National Guard, Reserved and Artive-duty personnaise alrikebreakets, and we support the afforts of servicepeople in the alreggier equiest military represeion. We oppose the uer of the military or an oppressive and policy-marking force domosticety and overseas.
- 4. To eltuggle iot universal unconditional emassive. This will include a singir-type tetrosctive disthergr for all vate, and amnesty for all persons in prison, anderground, or in axile as a tasult of their resistance to the importalini war marking an well see the clearing of all their resulting civil and criminal resords.
- 5. To struggle for derrat benefits, full medire irrar (including the recognition of Post Victnem Syndrome se a service-romarted direbility), end productive employment for eli vetrase with parity for eli wer refitters. We demend on and to distributory rorporeta biring practices based on Vistsem-ore errores or Speciel Proposeing Numbers or dustriptions, and the exploitation of vetranees a tool to divide the working rises.
- To struggle egoinet review which is historically werd so a tool of U.S. Importation to prevent and desirey with among the people and justify the oppression and exploitation of third world people as home and shroad. We

- meet light ribe dehamening tertle which slvides us, and strive to build saity balawsen sit people.
- 7. Arroland to light seriem, to show that exism plays a major part in promoting wer. We must show American ear society in permetand by exxism, which forers an inferior stelles upon women; redesing them to subserviced excel abjects, and which robe both men and women of their nature; growth. This shatitutions liesed eaxiem channels women into unfulfilling, lower paying jobs which ere arrole le nature and purpore; it exploits thrift bodies for exceed profit; end it degrades and schumanizes them by a double steaderd of morelly wholly dipendent on the major of major prometry. This exceed is exploited by the majitery, officially defining strict womens as subordinate and hornoghly subjugating them to envile work and the role of a season bject. We preceive to light exists within our normally, within our own organization and within ourselver.
- 5. To struggle for the right of all workers to organier and strike to protect their income and surguers their employment. We support progressive struggles simus at improving working conditions.
- 9. To struggle against the use of the seriminal justice system (police, rewrit, prisons, gread justice) or a tool of political rapression, terogaining that this system now nerves the leterests of the sish and powerful while suppressing the majority of poor and working people. We will fight for the lessing of all political prisoners.
- 59. To dedicate outselves to these principles and objectives which directly retails in the imperiod appreciate appreciation of the People of the World by the United Steine government. We onder steemd this war is imperialled to origin and efficient that the membership of VVAW/WSO is not only roncerned with ending this work, but with changing the domestir, sortial, political end economic largifulate that have caused and perpetuated its equationates.

PLO Wins Major Victory

IFSTINE

Several dramatic events in October and November of this year have draetically changed the balance of power its refusal to negotiate with the PLO and in the Middle East, weekening the hold that the U.S. had on the area during the years of the Nixon-Kissinger doctrine. Coming one-two-three, these eventa have strongly improved the political position of the Palestinian people, the most forgotten group in the Middle East

First came the overwhelming vote of the General Assembly of the United Netions to invite e delegation from the Palestlnian Liberetion Organization (PLO) to address the whole world-body In November. The General Assembly voted 105 to 4 to invite "the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate In the deliberations of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine... " Only the United States, Bollvia More Importantly, the U.S. is seeking and the Dominican Republic backed Israel's opposition to the invitation. Britain, West Germany and other Western European countries (except for France and Itely) were among the 20 abetentions, while almost the entire Third World voted in favor of the motion.

Then, a week later, at the Arab eummit conference in Rabat, Morocco, leaders of 20 Arab nations agreed to acknowledge the PLO as the "sole legitimate" representative of the Palestinian people. When the Rabat conference began, Jordan and Egypt were still the hope of Kissinger's policy of ignoring the Palestinians. But strong pressure from the other nations at the conference, threat, combined with pledges of annual military subsidies to Egypt, Syris and Josdan from the oil-rich Arab countries. caved in what pro-U, S, scutiment there was and the conference gave its unauimous support to the PLO.

refused to negotiate with the PLO, and for the United Stetes, which has been trying to create a peece in the Mlddle East by getting Arab nations to abandon the Palestinlans, these events are a cruehing setback. The Arab unity that emerged from the Rabat conference is a clear rejection of the U.S. attempt to buy its way into the Middle East with promises of enormous aid to Egypt and Jordan. In addition, the recognition of the PLO by the United Nations sets a precedent in recognizing national liberation movements, something the United States has resisted for years -- largely because many of those liberation strugglea are being waged against U.S. domination.

Israel quickly responded to the recognition of the PLO by reaffirming by beginning preparations for war. Premler Yitzhak Rabin aaid, "There is no one to talk to ebeut peace on the Eastern berder. We will not negotiate. . . " laraeli newspapera are full of articles about how peace is dead and wer is the only courae open. Admitting the reelitice of Israel's refusal to negotiate with them, PLO leader Arafet said, "Victory is close at hand. This enemy, this military gang, is a pack of wounded, wolvea. They are preparing for a fifth, war, and we must get ready for it."

A fifth war is exectly whet the United States is trying to avoid, but not for humanitarian reasons, larael's economy is already weak and messive aid from the U.S. ia desperately needed. to avoid war in order to protect the reactionary Arab governments of Jordan, Saudi Arabia and others from being influenced by people's movements reprssented by the PLO. The PLO is a threat In that It could lead to the development of other liberation movements in Arab countries that would oppose the current feudal governments that are sympathetic to the West. "Energy crisis" rhetoric to the contrary, the U.S. oil companies maintain friendly relations with the governments of the wealthy Arab oil countries. The aim of the U. S. Is to head off any shifts in power that would threaton the U.S. oil supply from the Middle Esst. The PLO represents just such a

In his speech before the United Nations, Yasir Arafat (PLO sepresentative) exposed the propagands campelen that has been waged by larsel which says that the Palestinians went to drive the Jewish people luto the sea. Addressing For Israel, which has consistently the United Nations, Arsist sold, "Mr. President, we DO distinguish between Judeism and Zionism. While we maintaln our opposition to the colonislist Zionist movement, we respect the Jewlab feith. Today, almost one century after the rise of the Zionist movement, we wish to warn of its incressing danger to the Jews of the World, to our Areb people and to world peace and security. For Zionism encourages the Jew to emigrate out of his bemelend and grants him an artifically creeted nationality. "

> Arafat continued, "For when what is proposed is that adherents of the Jewiah faith, regardless of their national residence, should neither owe alligiance to their national residence nor live on

5YRIA Where the 200,000 Palestiniens Palestinians Live tEBANON 3,055,000 population FORMER PALESTINE 158AEL 2,400,000 paper 470,000 Pole GAZA STRIP A HORTHERN SINAI FAST BANK AD A KLWAIT

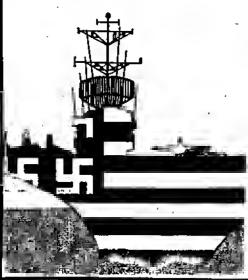
equal footing with its other, non-Jewlsh citizens -- when that is proposed we hear anti-Semitism being proposed. When it is proposed that the only solution for the Jawiah problem is that Jews must alienate themselves from communities or nations, of which they have been a historical part, when it is proposed that Jews solve the Jewish problem by immigrating to and forcibly settling the land of another people -when this occurs, exactly the same position is being advocated as the one urged by anti-Semitea against Jews, "

Since 1948, over 1, 500,000 Palestinian Araba have been forcibly exiled from their homeland. Since that time, the artificially created state of Israel bas continued to expend the territory it holds by wars end terrorism. For years, the Zionists, those who wish to keep on expending, bave maintained an aggressive, hostile stance towards their Arab nelghbers. The recognition of the PLO lays the foundation for a reel eettlement of peace in the Middle East because it forces the Zioniats to deal with those people they would like to forget -the Palestinian people.

G.I.S STRUGGLE

The Struggle Continues

USS MIDWAY



(Yokosuka, Japan) Early in September, the USS MIDWAY was put into drydock in Yokosuka, Japan. Rumor has it that there was a crack in the hull, which ia not surprising since this waatha first time in 5 years that the ship was put in drydock for major repairs. It must have been serious since the drydock period caused the cancellation of a scheduled joint USMC-US Navy beachhead/air support exercise off the cosst of South Korea. Such exercises are an importsot show of force for the US military in its mission of propping up shaky dictatorships in places like South Korea.

While the ship was in drydock, it was clear that the situation on the ship-bad working conditions and repression-haven't changed to the months since 40 crewmen walked off in protest test summer. One of the sailors working on the ship, SA Lefevebre, was killed while painting a mast without a safety harness and fell to the deck. Similar unsafe conditions have caused many accidents like this in the past.

Some of the black brothers on the ship have been receiving anonymous phone calls in the middle oi the night threatening their physical weil-being. Captain's htanid (Amicle-15) are continuing at an astounding pace -- with the MIDWAY brig remaining the ultimate form of punishment resulting from Mast. Some people were saying that the brig guards began refraining from physical contact (i.e. beatings) with the prisoners. This "relaxation" of policy

is only temporary, according to inside sourcas; but tha changa in policy, even if it is only temporary, can be attributed directly to the atrength of tha brothers who walked off the ship and used their court-martials as a forum for oisent. By and large, tha unity of the MIDWAY brothers is still under sttack. The brass¹s tectics of shipping out the more advanced and vocai brothers coupled with increased repression is meeting with temporary success on the boat.

The MIDWAY left drydock and sailed for Pusan, South Korea on September 26th. While the ship was out, the atories about ouclear weapons being brought to Japan on the MIDWAY and other ships came out in the Japanese press, after retired Admirsi Iarocque testified before Congress. The Japanese people were outraged and took to the streets in protest. Soma of the sailors who waiked off the MIDWAY had been, in part, protesting the nuclear weapons and it is likely that they will join the struggie of the Japaneae people when they return to Yokosuks.

The MIDWAY is an important part of the U.S. military's policy of maintaining U.S. imparialism in Asia, as well as the oppression of GIs who are being used to do the military's dirty work, VVAW/WSO has been working with the MIDWAY brothers in their fight against the Navy and the military in general. Their struggle did not end with the waikoit; it will continus as long as they are used as toola of U.S. imperialism.

FT. MEADE:

G.I.s SUPPORT BASEWORKERS

(Ft Meade, MD) On October 2, workers belonging to Amsigamstad Local Union 123i went on strike to fight the contract offerred them by Eastern Service Mangement, Inc. (which supplies base workers to Ft Meade). They work as janitors, buffing floors, and doing general clean-up at various Ft Meade buildings. In August, at the time of an election to recognize the union, the workers were scheduled for a raise to \$2,92 an hour for general workers, and \$3,07 an hour for waxers and buffers. But, since the racognition of the union, tha company's wage offer aank to \$2,56 an hour for all amployees. The workers resisted this blatant attampt at union busting by striking for wage increases and decant benafits.

The union asked the post command er, Col. Pattarson, for the right to picket the managemant office on base, but tha requast was denied. Coi. Patterson ciaimed that pickating would violate military regulations which say that the military must be neutral in labor disputes and that pickets would present a safety hazard on the bass. Col. Patterson, however, is keeping open the management office to hire workers to break the strike. Further, the union charges that the Army is using active duty people in the meantime to do the work, thus using Gis as strikebreakers! This is just one more example of the military bosses using lower-ranking enlisted people to perform the jobs of striking workers. The military has a long history of strike breaking-Gis attacked striking miners in Ludiow, Colorado in 1914 all the way through Gis being used to sort mall during the postal strike in New York City in 1970.

The VVAW/WSO Gi thapter at Ft. Meade, HIGHWAY 13, is cailing on Gls to support the strikers who are picketing across the street from the base. En listed people have performed the job of suppressing people for the rich bosses for a coupie of hundred years now-but GIs are organizing to fight being used as scabs by the military.

GI. ARE NOT STRIKEBREAKERS OR RIOT COPS!





\$3.00 - Gls and civilians; \$15.00 - Institutiona. MAIL TO: 827 W. Nawport Ave., Chicago, IL 60657.



THE STRUGGLE GROWS

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 12/26/74



SAC, BALTIMORE (100-32558) RUC

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIERS ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)
AT WASHINGTON, D.C.
OCTOBER 28, 1974
IS-VVAW/WSO

Re WFO letter to the Bureau, 12/6/74.

Enclosed for Alexandria are 28 photographs taken at the October 28, 1974 demonstration.

The above photographs are being furnished to Alexandria in accordance with instructions set forth in referenced WFO letter for review and identification. Alexandria should return the photographs to WFO upon completion of identification of participants.

On December 12, 1974, and one reviewed the photographs of indication and no additional identification of participants could be made other than those already shown on the reverse side of the photographs.

was displayed the above mentioned photographs and made appropriate notations on the reverse side of these photographs.

Alexandria handle in accordance with instructions set forth in referenced WFO communication.

2 - Bureau 2 - Alexandria (enc. 28)

2 - Chicago (100-55606) 104 2 - Philadelphia

3 - WFO (100-58810) (1 - 100-47162 VVAW/WSO)

(1 - 105-TASS) 1 - Baltimore

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1 - Mr.

SAC, Albany (100-22519)

1/8/75

57C

Director, FBI (100-448092)

VIETHAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) 18

Reurlet 7/17/74, captioned "Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO), Oneonta, New York, Chapter."

Relet set forth names of 24 individuals believed affiliated with the Oneonta Chapter and advised that preliminary inquiries were being conducted to determine if they are leaders or activists of VVAW/WSO. To date, FBIRQ is not in receipt of results of these inquiries.

By return mail, advise disposition of cases in your office on aforementioned individuals.

NL:meg picy REC-73

100-448092-109

5 JAN 8 1975

NOTE:

FBIHQ has been previously advised of institution of preliminary inquiries concerning YVAW affiliated persons in Oneonta, New York, but dispositions of these inquiries are not contained in Bureau files. Albany is being instructed to furnish same.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10 11 145 BY 50 600 11/18

MAILED R AN 71975

FBI

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SEETYPE UNIT

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GPO 954-546

MESSAGE ELAY Date 1/9/75

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FROM:	Director, FE	or /		FIELD	DISSEMINATION	L70
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	RUEBWJA/	_ ` `	Attorney General		_	
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		and	Internal Security S	ection ATTA	V: CIVIL PISTURBA	VEE WATE
		and	General Crimes Se	ction		
	RUEBWJA/	🖂 Immigra	ation & Naturalizat	ion Service		
	RUEDIAA/	☐ Nation	al Security Agency	(DIRNSA/NS	SOC (Att.: SDD))	
e	RUEOGBA/	☐ Federa	l Aviation Administ	ration	4	,
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1059 PM NITEL 1-8-75 TJH

TO DIRECTOR

FROM BALTIMORE 100-NEW



Assec. Dir.

DEMONSTRATION AT FEDERAL BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD., BY VIETNAM VET-ERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO), JAN. 8, 1975, IS - VVAW.

ON THIS DATE, FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE, BALTIMORE, MD., ADVISED THAT BETWEEN 12 TO 15 PERSONS ASSEMBLED
IN HOPKINS PLAZA IN FRONT OF FEDERAL BUILDING, BALTIMORE, REPRESENTING VVAW/WSO. GROUP CARRIED PLACARDS AND SOLD LITERATURE BETWEEN 12:45
PM, AND 1:40 PM PERTAINING TO UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY AND VETERANS BENEFITS.

REC- 104

POSSIBLE RELATED INCIDENT REPORTED CONCERNING THE FINDING OF A SEVERED HEAD OF A PIG ON THE 11TH FLOOR OF THE FEDERAL BUILDING AT 1:05 PM, WHERE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM AND US. SECRET SERVICE LOCA-

TED. NO OTHER INCIDENTS REPORTED.

END PAGE ONE

Senthy 0-73 to USSS +
AAG, Crim Dir (+155, CEST abu)
of Dept 1/9/754611

3/61 31 MAL U G

67C

PAGE TWO

BA 100-NEW

VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETER IS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IN APRIL, 1973 THE GROUP CHANGED THE IR NAME TO VVAW/WSO SO THAT NON-VETER INS COULD BECOME MEMBERS. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

ADMINISTRATIVE: NO LHM FOLLOWS.

END

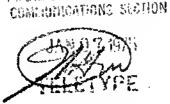
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3:45PM NITEL JANUARY 7. 1975

DIRECTOR (100-448092)

CHICAGO

CAY



NEWSTAN SUMBAU OF UNIONERATION

ST. LOUIS (100-21603)

FFROM:

TO:

IETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLO IER ORGANIZATION

(VVAW/WSO) ANATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (NSCM). ST. LO

<u>MISSOURI.</u> OECEMBER 27-31. 1974.

TEL TO BUREAU. OECEMBER 28. 1974.

AD VISED ATTENDED VVAW/WSO ON JANUARY 7. 1975 NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, OECEMB 28-31, 1974. SEATING OF OELEGATES ACCORDING USUAL FORMAT WITH EXCEPTION IDAHO SEATED ORGANIZING COMMITTEE AND GREAT PLAINS REGION NOT REPRESENTED. IDAHO OELEGATION MADE UP OF PERSONS FROM COVERED WAGON, GI COFFEE HOUSE, MOUNTAIN HOME, IDAHO.

MAJOR ISSUE WHETNER ORGANIZATION WOULD FOCUS ATTENT ION, Q VETERANS AND GIS OR ON ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC MOVEMENT, WITH VETERANS AND GIS WINNING AND CALLING FOR CONTINUATION OF WAR AGAINST VETERANS ADMINISTRATION. OF TERMINED INCREASE IN GI COFFEE HOUSES NEEDED WITH ONE TO OPEN SOON NEAR HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA. ENO OF PAGE ONE x c. 10 (4)

PAGE TWO

IDEA OF SMALL GROUP WITH IN MILITARY TO INCAPACITATE
EFFECTIVENESS OF COMBAT UNITS RAISED ONLY ONCE AND MET WITH SLIGHT
NOTICE.

MAJOR TOPIC WAS CHANGE FROM LARGELY MARXIST DOGMATIC APPROACH
TO STRICT MADIST LINE. NATIONAL OFFICE AND NATIONAL STEERING
COMMITTEE HAS TAKEN MADIST LINE AND HAS CHOSEN SLOGANS OF CHINESE
REVOLUTIONARIES TO BRING ABOUT REVOLUTION THIS COUNTRY.

TAMPA CHAPTER REMAINS AT ODDS WITH NATIONAL OFFICE BY RETAINING ITS INSISTANCE ON MILITANCY AND STREET DEMONSTRATIONS. FIGHT
APPEARED TO BE OEVELOPING BETWEEN RETALIATORY ACTION ORIENTED AND
MILITANT MAOIST SECTIONS, ST. LOUIS, UP-STATE NEW YORK, AND OTHER
REGIONS, AND SLOGAN ORIENTATED MAOISTS GROUPS AT NATIONAL OFFICE,
IOAHO, AND WASHINGTON.

SOURCE FURNISHED PAPER ENTITLEO "TELL NO LIES, CLAIM NO EASY VICTORIES." CAPTIONED AS INVESTIGATORY PAPER INTO CURRENT POLITICAL STRUGGLE TAKING PLACE WITHIN VVAN/WSO WRITTEN BY BUFFALO CHAPTER.

CLASSIFIED BY 142

EXEMPT FROM GD'S CATEGORY 1 AND 2

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

END

BEH FBIHQ ACK FOR ONE AND CLR

MESSAGE RELAY

Transm	nit in via teletype the a	ittached Property message.
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FROM:	Director, FBI	FIELD DISSEMINATION
TO:	RUEADWW/ The President	SACS:
.:	RUEADWW/ The Vice President Att.:	
	RUEADWW/ White House Situation Att.:	Room
	RUEHOC/ Secretary of State	
	RUEAIIA/ Director, CIA	Δ.
	RUEKJCS/ Director, Defense Intel	
	RUEACSI/ Department of the Army	, and the second second
	RUEBGFA/ Department of the Air I	Force (AFOSI)
	RUEOLKN/ Naval Investigative Ser	rvice '
	RUEADSS/ U. S. Secret Service (P	(ID)
	RUEBWJA/ Attorney General (By messenger)
	RUEBWJA/ Deputy Attorney Genera	al (By messenger)
	RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney Ger	neral, Criminal Division
	and Internal Securit	ty Section 1777 Guil Disturbance Unit
	and General Crimes	10 Nation
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11:32PM -NITEL-JANUARY-10; 1975-ALM

TO....

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092) AND SACS

BALT-IMORE-

CHICAGO

FROM: SAO, WFO (100-NEW) (P)

ATTENT TO N: -- INTD

DEMDNSTRATIONS SPONSORED BY THE VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSD) AT VETERANS ADMINISTRATION OFFICES, SALTIMORE, MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON D.C. JANUARY 1975. IS WAW/WSD

ON ING. ANT-DATE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FEDERAL

PROTECTION SERVICE (FPS), WASHINGTON, D.C. ADVISED THAT

FPS HAD OBTAINED A LEAFLET ENTITLED "WAR ON THE VA" WHICH

WAS PRINTED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER

SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAV/WSO). THE LEAFLET CALLS FOR

DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE WASHINGTON, D.C. AND BALTIMORE,

MARYLAND OFFICES OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (VA) CALLING

FOR THE FOLLOWING DEMANDS: (1) DECENT BENEFITS FOR ALL

VETERANS, (2) END RED TAPE, (3) JOB INCOME FOR ALL VETERANS,

(4) VA HOSPITALS, NOT WARE HOUSES, (5) COSE VA FILES TO ALL

PAGE TWO LOG-NEW

EMPLOYERS. THE LEAFLET ALSO REFLECTS THAT THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, O.C., CHAPTERS OF THE VVAV/450 WILL BEGIN A SERIES OF DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST VA. THE GROUP WILL DEMONSTRATE OH 1/14/75 AT THE VA ASSISTANCE CENTER, 25 K STREET, N.E., WASHINGTON, O.C. DURING THE HOURS OF 11:00 UNTIL 1:00 P.M. AND CONTINUE SUCH DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE SAME LOCATION EVERY TUESDAY. ON WEDNESDAYS STARTING ON 1/15/75, THE GROUP WILL DEMONSTRATE AT THE VA OFFICE, HOPKINS PLACE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ALSO DURING THE HOURS OF 11:00 UNTIL 1:00 P.M. NO ADDITIONAL DETAILS ARE KNOWN REGARDING THE DEMONSTRATION.

VVAW/WSO WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM
VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN
SOUTHEAST ASIA. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE
MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXISTLENINIST DOCTRINE.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DE PARTMENT AND VETERANS AOMINISTRATION COGNIZANT.

ADMINISTRATIVE: THE REPRESENTATIVE OF FPS IS

WFO FOLL OW ING. P.

END .

67C

MR Ø19 CV COOE 1:00 PM NITEL 1/6/75 JSM DIRECTOR ALBANY BUFFALO CINCINNATI (100-21966) DETROIT. NEW YORK CLEVELAND 100-34871) (P) ATTENTION: INTD PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION AT INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR-ELECT JAMES RHODES, COLUMBUS, OHIO, JANUARY 13, 1975. SM - RU (RSB). RE CLEVELAND NITEL TO CINCINNATI, JANUARY 3, 1975. ON JANUARY 3, 4975, FIRST SOURCE, WHO. HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT HAD ADVISO ON THAT DATE THAT TWO BUSIOADS OF STUDENTS FROM AKRON WOULD BE TRAVELING TO CAPTIONED DEMONSTRATION. SOURCE ADVISED THE A LEGITIMATE UNIVERSITY OF AKRON STUDENT ORGANIZATION. ON JANUARY 6, 1975, SECOND SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED Sent har 0-73 to USSS+ M JAN 14 1975

PAGE TWO (100-34871) CONFINTIAL
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE 1-1, VISED THAT AT A MEETING;
OF THE KENT STATE UNIVERSITY (KSU) REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT
BRIGADE (RSB) ON JANUARY 5, 1975, THE FLANS FOR CAPTIONED
MATTER WERE DISCUSSED. SOURCE ADVISED THAT BUS TICKETS WERE
BEING SOLD FOR \$6.50 AT KSU FOR THE TRIP AND IT WAS HOPED
THAT TWO BUSES COULD BE FILLED. SOURCE ADVISED THE BUSES
ARE SCHEDULED TO DEPART KSU AT APPROXIMATELY 7:00 AM, JANUARY
13, 1975, FOR THE TRIP TO COLUMBUS.

ON JANUARY 6, 1975, THIRD SOURCE

TRIP FROM KSU, KENT, OHIO, TO COLUMBUS, OHIO. SOURCE ADVISED

FROM THE KSU STIDENT CENTER

AT APPROXIMATELY 7:00 AM AND TRAVEL TO THE STATEHOUSE IN

COLUMBUS. SOURCE ADVIST THAT AND MADE ARRANGEMENTS

FOR ONE OF THE BUSES IN DECEMBER, 1974, AND THAT

HAD REQUESTED THE SECOND BUS ON JANUARY 6, 1975.

RE WHITE FEMALES WHO HAVE BEEN ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE

KSU RSB CHAPTER.

PAGE THREE (100-34871) CONFIGNTIAL

A FOURTH SOURCE, WHO HAS FIRNTSHED RELIABLE INFORMATION
IN THE PAST, VERIFIED THE INFORMATION FIRNISHED BY THE ABOVE
SECOND SOURCE. FOURTH SOURCE ALSO ADVISED THAT
OTH ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE KSURSE CHAPTER,
TRAVELED TO COLUMBUS IN DECEMBER, 1974, AND MET WITH APPROXIMATELY 50 PERSONS CONCERNING CAPTIONED MATTER. SOURCE
ADVISED THAT AT THIS MEETING AN UNKNOWN FEMALE, SUPPOSEDLY
REPRESENTING A CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATION ROM DETROIT, MICHIGAN,
PLANNED TO HAVE TWO BUSLOADS OF PEOPLE ATTEND THE DEMONSTRATION
FROM DETROIT. SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT PERSONS FROM
CINCIUNATI, DAYTON, YELLOW SHRINGS AND KENT, KENTUCKY;
UPSTATE NEW YORK, AND ANN ARBOR AND DETROIT, MICHIGAN,
REPRESENTING THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW),
AS WELL AS THE RSB, WERE PLANNING TO ATTEND.

SOURCES ONE, TWO AND FOUR HAVE ADVISED THEY HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY PLANS FOR VIOLENCE AT THIS DEMONSTRATION.

REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE

THE REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE (RSB), FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE ATTICA BRIGADE, IS A STUDENT-BASED

ORGANIZATION FOUNDED IN NEW YORK CITY IN THE FALL
OF 1971. THE RSB CONSIDERS ITSELF TO BE AN ANTIIMPERIALIST ORGANIZATION WHICH VIEWS UNITED STATES
IMPERIALISM AS THE MAIN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE
WORLO. THE RSB FAVORS VIOLENT ACTIONS TO FURTHER
ITS CAUSE AND IS MOVING CLOSER IN DEOLOGY TO THE
REVOLUTIONARY UNION RUD, WHICH HAS SIGNIFICANTLY
INFILTRATED THE RSB AND PLAYS A MAJOR ROLE IN THE
RSB POLICIES, OECISIONS AND ACTIVITIES. AS OF JULY
1974, THE RSB 45 HEAD QUARTERED IN NEW YORK CITY. THE
RU IS A BASIC MARXIST-LENINIST-MADIST REVOLUTIONARY
ORGANIZATION.

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR /WINTER SOLO IER
ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSD)

THE VVAW WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. SINCE THAT TIME VVAW LEADERS HAVE TOLD MEMBERS THAT VVAW IS A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP, NOT "JUST A NOTHER GROUP OF WAR VETERANS." ALSO,

THE MEMBERSHIP HAS BEEN TOLD THE VVAW HAS BEEN
ASKED TO COOPERATE ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH
MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING COMMUNIST AND MADIST
GROUPS. ADOITIONALLY, IT WAS INDICATED THAT "ANTIIMPERIALIST GROUPS" CONSIDER THE VVAW A POTENT
ORGANIZATION OF SIMILAR STATURE IN THE UNITED STATES.
IN APRIL 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED THEIR NAME TO
VVAW/WSD SO THAT NONVETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERS.
CURRENT VVAW/WSD NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LEHINIST
OR IENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN
MARXIST-LEHINIST DOCK INE.

CLASSIFIED CONFIDENCE BY 6666, CATEGORY 2, INDEFINITE.

AOMINISTRAT IVE.

FIRST SOURCE IN

SECON SOURCE IS

(ROTECT BY REQUEST)

FOURTH SOURCE I

REFERENCED COMMUNICATION SET FORTH INFORMATION THAT

LANNEO TO ATTEND A VVAW MEETING IN COLUMBUS ON

DECEMBER 14.15, 1974. SOUR COLUMBUS

PAGE SIX (100-34871) CONFINTIAL
AND IS CURRENTLY

AND UNABLE TO FURNISH

DETAILED INFORMATION CONCERNING CAPTIONED MATTER.

FOR OFFICES NOT PREVIOUSLY RECEIVING INFORMATION,

CAPTIONED MATTER IS SCHEDULEO TO HIS H. IG HT.

PARTICIPATION IN THE MAY 4, 1970, SHOOT ING AT KSU. NEW LEFT

AND COUNTERCULTURE ORGANIZATIONS, WITH INITIAL STIMULATION

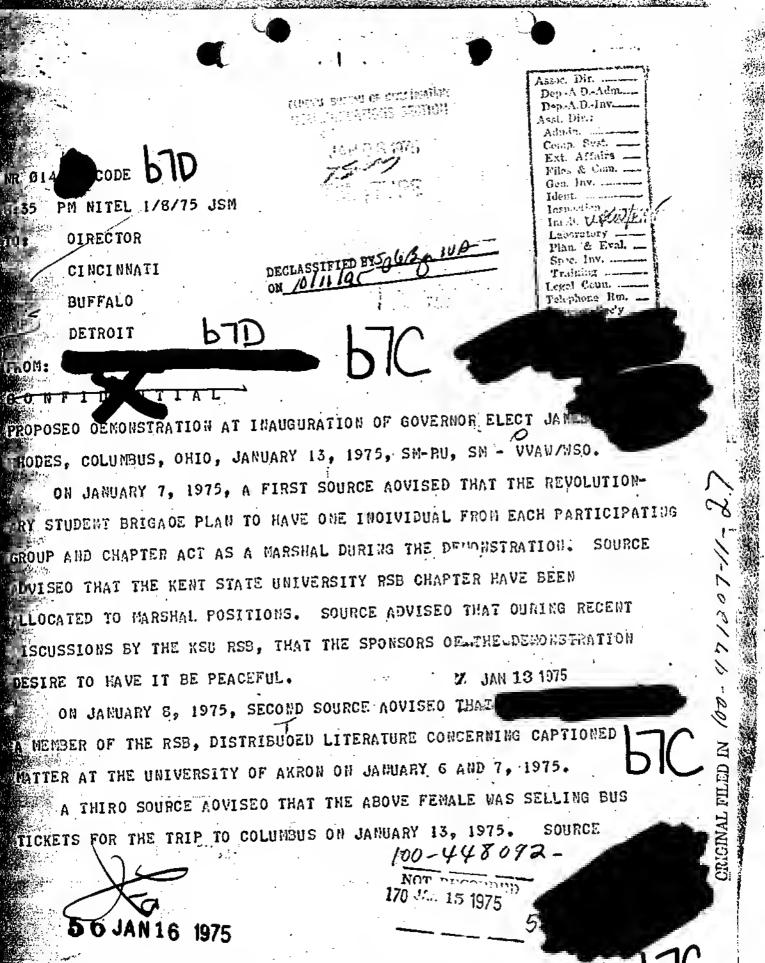
FROM THE RSB, HAVE REFLECTED INTEREST IN THE MATTER AND ARE

SCHEDULED TO PARTICIPATE.

THIS COMMUNICATION BEING CLASSIFIED TO PROTECT SOURCES ONE, TWO AND FOUR WHOSE UTILIZATION IS OF CONTINUING VALUE TO THIS AGENCY AND DISCLOSURE OF THE IR DENTITIES WOULD JEOPARO IZE THEIR CONTINUED USE.

END

BEH FBIHQ ACK FOR ONE AND CLR



DVISEO THAT HE BELIEVED THAT BUSES DEPARTING FROM KENT, OHIO, ON IANUARY 13, 1975 WOULD STOP EN ROUTE AT AKRON, OHIO TO PICK UP INTERESTED PERSONS.

RSB CHAPTER, REFLECTED ON THIS OATE THAT ONE
BUS LOAD OF 41 PERSONS HAD BEEN FILLEO FOR THE TRIP TO COLUMBUS.

SOURCE ADVISED THAT SECOND BUS FOR THIS TRIP AND THAT ALSO
CARPOOLS MAY BE UTILIZED FOR ADOITIONAL TRANSPORTATION.

CHAPTERS WERE PLANNING TO ATTENO THE OF OME OF THE ATTICA BROTHERS IS FURTHER ADVISED THAT A NOTHER OF ONE OF THE ATTICA BROTHERS IS FORMULATING PLANS TO HAVE TWO BUS LOADS OF PERSONS FROM OFFICIT, MICHIGAN ATTEND CAPTIONEO MATTER. SOURCE ADVISED THAT THIS MOTHER IS ACTIVE WITH A CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATION IN OFFICIT AND IS SCHEOULED TO BE A SPEAKER AT THE OFFICIATION.

REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE

FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE ATTICA BRIGADE, IS STUDENTBASEO ORGANIZATION FOUNDED IN NEW YORK IN FALL OF
1971. CONSIDERS ITSELF TO BE ANTI-IMPERIALIST

GE THREE (100-34871) - C-O-N-F-AND CONSIDERS UNITED STATES MPERIALISM AS MAIN ENEMY OF PEOPLE OF THE WORLD. FAVORS VIOLENT ACTIONS TO FURTHER ITS CAUSE: MOVING CLOSER TO IDEOLOGY TO THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION. AS OF JULY. 1974. RSB HEADQUARTERED IN NEW YORK CITY. THE RU IS A BASIC MARXIST-LENINIST-MACIST REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION.

> VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLOIER ORGANIZATION

FORMED IN 1967 AS ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST AMERICAN INVOLVENENT IN WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IN APRIL, 1973, THE GROUP CHANGED NAME TO VVAU/WSO SO NON-VETERANS COULD BECOME MEMBERG. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LEMINIST DOCTRINE.

MINISTRATIVE

AGE FDUR (109-34871) C D N F I D SECOND SDURCE I FIRST SDURCE I MD FOURTH SOURCE IS HIRD SDURCE I THIS COMMUNICATION CLASSIFIED TO PROTECT SOURCES I AND 4. CODE NAME ARE PLANNING TO TRAVEL TO CDDE NAME columbus, January 13, 1975 by Bus With the other nembers of the KSU RSB, UACB. SDURCES WILL IRECTING ABOVE SDURCES F THE KSU RSS AND THIS TRIP MAY ASSIST TITH THIS MATTER. SOURCES WILL BE FURNISHED COLUMBUS COMFIDENTIAL AND NAME OF SM ELEPHONE NUMBER SHOUL D IMMEDIATE CONTACT WITH THIS AGENCY BE NECESSARY. IT IS NOTED THAT ABOVE SDURCES ARE CURRENTLY BOTH ENROLLED AS FULL TIME KSU STUDENTS AND SCHOLASTIC REQUIREMENTS MAY MAKE CANCELATION OF THEIR TRIP NECESSARY ON JANUARY 13, 1975 DUE TD CLASSROOM REQUIREMENTS.

NR Ø 14 WF COOE

11:32PM NITEL JANUARY 10. 197, ALM

TO:

OIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092) AND SACS

BALT IMORE

CHICAGO

FROM:

SAC, WFO (100-NEW) (P)

ATTENT ION: INTO

DEMONSTRATIONS SPONSORED BY THE VETERANS AGAINST THE

WAR/WINTER SOLOIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AT VETERANS

ADMINISTRATION OFFICES, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AND WASHINGTO

D.C. JANUARY 1975. IS - WAW/WSO

ON INSTANT DATE, A REFRESENTATIVE OF THE FEDERAL PROTECTION SERVICE (FPS), WASHINGTON, D.C. ADVISED THAT FPS HAO OBTAINED A LEAFLET EMTITLED "WAR ON THE VA" WHICH WAS PRINTED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLO IER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO). THE LEAFLET CALLS FOR OEMONSTRATIONS AT THE WASHINGTON, O. C. AND BALTIMORE /A/ MARYLAND OFFICES OF THE VETERANS AOM INISTRATION (VA) CALLING FOR THE FOLLOWING DEMANDS: (1) DECENT BENEFITS FOR ALL

VETERANS, (2) ENO RED TAPE, (3) JOB INCOME FOR ALL VETERANS,

SPITALS, NOT WAREHOUSES, (5) CLOSE VA FILES TO ALL

F

PAGE TWO 100-NEW

EMPLOYERS. THE LEAFLET ALSO REFLECTS THAT THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, O.C., CHAPTERS OF THE VVAW/WSO WILL BEGIN A SERIES OF OEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST VA. THE GROUP WILL OEMONSTRATE ON 1/14/75 AT THE VA ASSISTANCE CENTER, 25 K STREET, N.E., WASH-INGTON, O.C. DURING THE HOURS OF 11:00 UNTIL 1:00 P.M. AND CONTINUE SUCH DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE SAME LOCATION EVERY TUESDAY. ON WEONESDAYS STARTING ON 1/15/75, THE GROUP WILL OEMONSTRATE AT THE VA OFFICE, HOPKINS PLACE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ALSO DURING THE HOURS OF 1:00 UNTIL 1:00 P.M. NO ADOITIONAL OETAILS ARE KNOWN REGAROING THE OEMONSTRATION.

VVAW/WSO WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBER-SHIP IN MARXISTLENINIST DOCTRINE.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OF PARTMENT AND VETERANS ADMINISTRATION COGNIZANT.

ADMINISTRATIVE: THE REPRESENTATIVE OF FPS 19

WFO FOLLOWING. P.

END.

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MESSAGE RELAY

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DIRECTOR, EBI AND
SACS, BALT IMORE
CHICAGO
FROM: SAC, WFO (102-59034) (P)

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Telephone Ro

Director Seely

TTENTION: INTO

DEMONSTRATIONS SPONSORED BY THE VIETMAN VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ INTER SOLD IER ORGANIZATION (WAW/WSO) AT THE VERTERANS ADMINIS-RATION OFFICES, BALTIMDRE, MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON, D.C.,

JANUARY, 1975, IS - VVAWYWSO

ON INSTANT DATE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C. (NDC) ADVISED THAT A TOTAL OF THREE PERSONS APPEARED AT THE VETERAN ADMINISTRATION ASSISTANCE CENTER, 25 K STREET, N.W., WDC SHORTLY AFTER 11:00 A.M. THE PERSONS HANDED OUT LEAFLETS REGARDING VVAW/WSD DEMANDS AND TALKED TO PERSONS ENTERING THE BUILDING WHICH HOUSES THE VA ASSISTANCE CENTER. THE GROUP LEFT/THE AREA SHORTLY BEFORE 1:00 P.M. WITHOUT INCIDENT.

VVAW/WSO-WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. CURRENT YVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE

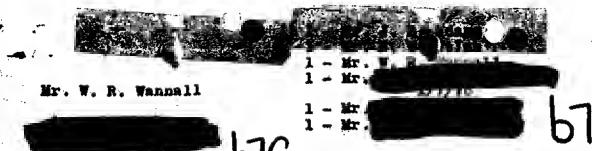
PAGE TWO 100-59034

MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBER-

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, U.S. SECRET SERVICE, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, AND FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE COGNIZANT.

END

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revolutionary student brigade (25B) INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU)

VIRTHAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR! WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/W80) INTERNAL SECURITY

PURPOSE:

To advise of RSB and VVAW/WSO co-sponsorship of demonstration at inanguration of Governor-Rlect James Rhodes, Columbus, Ohio, January 13; 1975, and to recommend that approval be given for attendance of up to five invited sources and expense payments in connection therewith of up to \$500.00.

BACKGROUND:

RSB, formerly known as Attica Brigade; is a student based, anti-imperialistic organization which is influenced and infiltrated by the RU, a basic Marxist-Leninist-Macist revolutionary organization. The REB is dedicated to rebuilding a revolutionary student movement and to fighting against the monopoly-capitalist system. The RSB has previously been involved in demonstrations which resulted in violence.

YVAW/WSO was founded in 1967 by young veterans to protest U.S. involvement in Vietnam and has previously sponsored demonstrations, some of which resulted in violence. Current VVAW/WSO leadership is Marxist-Leninist oriented;

Plans have been formulated to have all RSB chapters in Ohio, as well as Ohio chapters of the VYAW/WSO, participate in a demonstration at the inanguration of Governor-Elect James Rhodes, Columbus, Ohio, Jamuary 13, 1975. Information has been received from reliable informant that persons representing the YVAY/WSO and RSB from Yellow Springs and

TED: la (8) 100-448092

CONTINUEN - OVER

INFORMATION CONTAINED

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Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall Re: Revolutionary Student Brigade

> Vietnam Veterans Against the War/ Winter Soldier Organization

Kent, Kentucky; Upstate New York; and Ann Arbor and Detroit, Michigan, also plan to attend demonstration. Information has also been received that individuals from legitimate student organizations plan to attend the demonstration.

It is estimated 200 to 300 individuals will participate in planned demonstration, and there are no known plans for violence or confrontations. The purpose of the demonstration is to highlight Governor-Elect Rhodes's participation in the May 4, 1970, shooting at Kent State University.

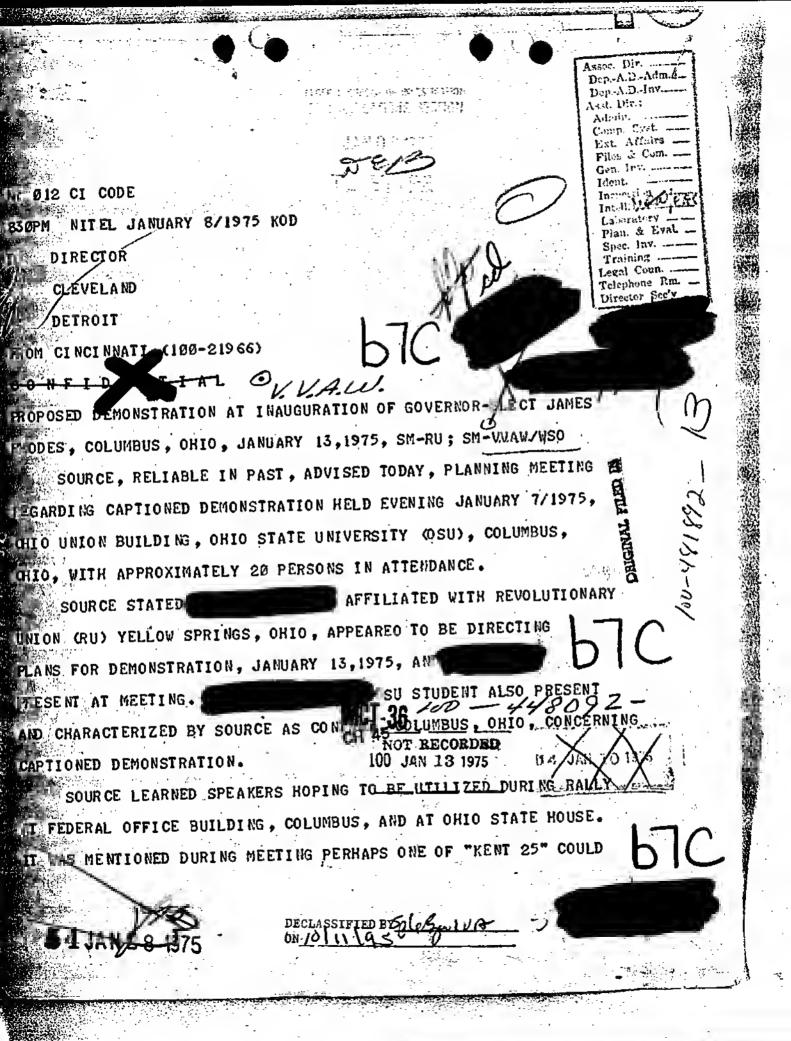
Appropriate officials and agencies of the State of Ohio have been advised of the proposed demonstration, and the U.S. Secret Service has been furnished pertinent information regarding this planned demonstration.

OBSERVATIONS:

Due to estimated size of the demonstration, up to five sources will be needed to provide adequate coverage, and it is estimated expenses for these sources to attend will be about \$500.00. Failure of RSB and VYAW/WSO sources invited to attend could jeopardize their membership. Coverage of demonstration is warranted, as both the RSB and VYAW/WSO have previously participated in and sponsored demonstrations that have resulted in violence.

RECOMMENDATION:

To provide for adequate coverage of this demonstration, it is recommended approval be given for up to five sources to attend and for paymentrof expenses in connection therewith up to \$500.00.



PAGE TWO CI 100-21966 C-ONFID NTIAL

BE OBTAINED AS SPEAKER. IDENTITY OF ANY SPEAKERS NOT LEARNED.

MEETING RESULTED IN NO CHANGE OF PLANS FOR OEMONSTRATION. DEMONSTRATORS TO ASSEMBLE OUTSIDE U.S. COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING 85 MARCONI BOULEVARO. COLUMBUS. 10:00 AM. ANUARY 13.1975 AND MARCH TO OHIO STATE HOUSE WHERE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES WILL BE HELD.

NO PLANS FOR VIOLENCE DISCUSSED OURING MEETING. CHARACTERIZATIONS: THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) IS A TILITANT ORGANIZATION AIMEO AT FOSTERING A COMMUNIST PARTY BASEO ON MARXIST-LENINIST-MAOIST THOUGHT LEADING TO AN OVERTHROW OF THE UNITED STATE GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE.

VVAW/WSO LEAGERS HAVE TOLD THEIR MEMBERS THAT THE VVAW/WSO IS A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP WHICH HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUOING COMMUNIST AND MAOIST GROUPS.

CLASSIFIED BY 6282, XGOS 2, INCEFINITE. AOMINISTRATIVE: RE CINCINNATI NITEL TO BUREAU, JANUARY 7/1975. SOURCE IS OSHP, COLUMBUSPO, U.S. SECRET SERVICE, USA AND BUILDING MANAGER 65A, ALL COLUMBUS. OHIO. AOVISEO.

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Appendicated an Marious governor MONOSE (2000) Appendicated

NR 02 1 WF COOE0

912/PM NITEL JANUARY 14, 1975 WWC

TO:

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SACS, BALT IMORE

CHICAGO

FROM: .

SAC, WFO (100-59034) (P)

ATTENTION: INTO

DEMONSTRATIONS SPONSORED BY THE VIETMAN VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/
WINTER SOLOIER ORGANIZATION (WAW/WSD) AT THE VERTERANS ADMINISTRATION OFFICES, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON, O.C.,

JANUARY, 1975, IS - VVAW/WSD

ON INSTANT OATE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE METROPOLITAN

POLICE OEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, O.C. (WDC) ADVISEO THAT A TOTAL

OF THREE PERSONS APPEAREO AT THE VETERAN ADMINISTRATION REC. 77

ASSISTANCE CENTER, 25 K STREET, N.W., WDC SHORTLY AFTER 11:00

A.M. THE PERSONS HANDED OUT LEAFLETS REGARDING VVAW/WSO

OEMANDS AND TALKEO TO PERSONS ENTERING THE BUILDING WHICH

HOUSES THE VA ASSISTANCE CENTER. THE GROUP LEFT THE AREA

SHORTLY BEFORE 1:00 P.M. WITHOUT INCIDENT.

VVAW/WSD WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. CURRENT VVAW/WSD NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE 51 JAN 21 1975

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PAGE TWO 100-59034

MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THEIR MEMBER - SHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OF PARTMENT, U.S. SECRET SERVICE, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, AND FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE COGNIZANT.

AOMINISTRATIVE: THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE METROPOLITAN
POLICE DEPARTMENT IS OFFICER WFO FOLLOWING.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 JULY 1973 EDITION CSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101.11.6 UNITED STATES GO (100 - 448092)DIRECTUR, FBI DATE: 1/15/75 SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-51647) (RUC) SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) IS - VVAW/WSU 00: CHICAGO Re Philadelphia report of Sa 6/7/74; and Bureau airtel to all offices, 7/15/74. This letter is classified conf who is a continuing source of value. protect Referenced Bureau airtel set forth information regarding the status of various chapters of VVAW/WSU in particular regards to whether they were led or strongly influenced by the Revolutionary Union (RU) or the October League (OL). At the time of referenced Bureau airtel, Philadelphia VVAW/WSC, which is part of the Eastern Region of Pennsylv influence of the RU, namely is a Philadelphia RU member and to tell clust, with the VVAW. (100-448092)2) - Bureau (RH) 2 - Chicago (100-50772) 1 - Philadelphia (100-51647) DPH/mdf 166-4440 JEHL REC 68 100 (5) o- 7 to PH (at tion) TIAL Contain of ribt CONF CLASSIFIED BY 5933 DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION - INDEFINITE AN 20 1975 IAN 27 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



PH 100-51647

Little activity was demonstrated by the VVAW in Philadelphia, except for the visit of President GERALD FORD in 9/74. During President FORD's visit to Philadelphia, a demonstration with about 150 people present and sponsored mainly by VVAW was held. Nothing of consequence resulted in the demonstration. Following the demonstration, activity continued to decline.

On 1/6/75 advised that the VVAW/WSU, Eastern Region of Pennsylvania, cancelled a regional coordinators meeting for 12/22/74 in Reading, Fa.; however, no one notified the coordinators that the background has been repetled.

meeting, it was disclosed that a gional coordinators had sent in their resignations to the National VVAW/WSO Office.

prior to the 12/22/7- meeting to ascertain time of the meeting. During the conversation, advised that it had already been decide to clisal we the Eastern Region of Pennsylvania VVAW/WSO.

Petusylvania Chapter of The West.

would have argued against the dissolution organization,
but since it was already a fact, he would not attend the
meeting and take no additional action.

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PH 100-51647

The decision to dissolve the Eastern Region of Pennsylvania VVAW/WSO was based on the feeling that this organization is not really a veteran's organization interested in better benefits for veterans.

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on the same date that National Office, VVAW/WSO, had called a result to rdinator at Reading, Pa., on at least two occasions to find out what was going on and urge the continuation of the Eastern Region of Pennsylvania, but he was not successful.

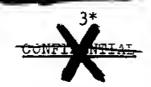
In addition, stated that no members of the Eastern Region of Pennsylvania attended the VVAW/WSO National Stering Committee meeting at St. Louis, 12/27-31/74

on the part of VVAW/Mou in the mastern Region of Pennsylvania and in particular Philadelphia, Pa. On 12/10/74, he advised that meetings are rarely being held and no one is interested in any activities of the VVAW. The members do not seem to have the time, cannot set organized, and it is continually going down hill. Was not present or knowledgeable of the 12/22/74 meeting in Reading, Pa.

In view of the above, Philadelphia is Elecing

the future with possible influence of outside organizations it will be immediately known to the and Philadelphia will reconsider opening It and should happen and advise the Bureau.

<u>ADMINISTRATIVE</u>



MESSAGE RELAY

Date 1/15/75

Tra	nsmit in <u>CODE</u> via teletype	the attached PRIORITY message.
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	RUEADWW/ ☐ The Vice Preside .☐ Att.:	
	RUEADWW/ White House Situs	tion Room
	RUEHOC/ Secretary of State	d
	RUEAHA/ 🔲 Director, CIA	<u> </u>
	RUEKJCS/ Director, Defense	Intelligence Agency LEGATS:
	RUEACSI/ Department of the	Army
	RUEBGFA/ Department of the	Air Force (AFOSI)
	RUEOLKN/ Naval Investigation	ve Service
	RUEADSS/ 🔀 U. S. Secret Servi	ce (PID)
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TO DIRECTÓR 🔀

(ATT N: INTD)

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190-59034

CHICAGO

FBOM BALTIMORE

102-32835 -P-

DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR /WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AT VETERANS ADMINISTRATION OFFICES BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AND MASHINGTON, 1975, 28 - VVALIVUSO

RE WFO NITEL S-DATED JA MUARY 16-8-15-, 1975.

ON JANUARY 15, 1975, A REPRESENTATIVE OF FEDERAL PROTECTION

SERVICE (FPS), BALTIMORE, MARYLAID ADVISED THAT TWO (2) WHITE MALES

WERE OBSCRIVED IN THE MOPKING PLAZA, IN MOST OF THE FEDERAL OFFICE

BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND SELLIND THE WINTER SOLDAIR NEWSPAPER.

ONE INDIVIDUAL WAS RECOGNIZED A A MEMBER OF THE BALTIMORE CHAPTER OF THE VVANZMOOT THE TWO MEN APPEARED AT THE

PLAZA AT 11:00 AM AND DEPARTED AT 11:30 AM. NO INCIDENTS WERE

REPORTED.

VVAW/WSO WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS ON CREANIZATION OF VIETNAM
VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THE IR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXISTLENINIST DOCTRINE.

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PAGE TWO

ADMINISTRATIVE: THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FEDERAL PROTECTION

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BALT IMORE FLLOW ING P

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D -4	3 /8 /85
Date:	1/7/75

		FBI	1
		Date: 1/7/75	
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	SUBJECT:	VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)	20012
		NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTE MEETING ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,	b7C
	1	12/27-31/74	
		Enclosed for the Bureau and receiving	offices is a
	pamphlet	entitled "Tell No Lies, Claim No Easy Vi by the Buffalo, New York, chapter of the	ictories,"
	an inves	tigatory paper into the current plitical	struggle
		lacing within the VVAW/WSO. This pamphle by the lacing within the National Steering Con	
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		FBI	,
(V)		Date: January 3, 1975	
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	TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)	Spen
,	FROM:/1/Ren	SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-15674) (P)	1
M	SUBJECT:	VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIES ORGANIZATION (VVAN/WSO) IS - VVAW/WSO	
35		(00: CHICAGO)	19
		Re Milwaukee nitels to Bureau dated 12/6 and	18/74.
	LHM dated (1) infor	Enclosed for the Bureau are seven (7) copie and captioned as above; enclosed for Chicag mation copy of instant LMA.	s of an o is one
	16 - MILWA (2 - (1 - (1 - (1 - (1 - (1 - (1 - (1 - (1	100-15674) 100-16234) 100-16543) 100-20061) 100-15714) 100-20020) 100-15804) 100-21649) 100-21523) 100-21761) 100-20659) 100-New) 70-1353) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINE C. L. L. MEREIN IS LINCLASSIFIED C. L. MEREIN C. MEREIN C. MEREIN C. L. MEREIN C. MEREI	92-4109
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JAN 13	1976 PSpecie	J Agent in Charge	490 - 130 ph - 407-710

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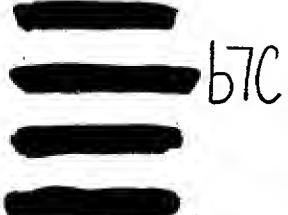
Two copies of an FD-376 are stapled to the LHM.

Two additional copies of the LHM are being furnished to the Bureau; one for dissemination to Secret Service and one for dissemination to the Veteraus Administration, if deemed appropriate.

One copy of the LHM is being disseminated to Secret Service, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and one to the United States Attorney's Office, Milwaukee, in view of their possible prosecutive interest in this matter.

For information of the Bureau, the criminal aspects of this matter are being landled under MIfile 70-1353 captioned, to is cogni-ET AL; CGR - ASSAULT," and Bureau

Following is the investigative status of those individuals mentioned in instant LMM:



BUfile 100-476518 Closed Bureau cognizant

BUfile 100-461519 Pending Bureau cognizant

BUfile 100-472413 Closed Bureau cognizant

BUfile 100-451794 Pending Bureau cognizant

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Apptoved:		SentM	Per
	Special Agent in Charge		CENTRAL MARKET

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nit the following in	(Type in plaintext or co	odel	
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moltes revealed in	pertinent infor	white mal check of h	le; born Milwaukee
Sources ut	tilized in insta	nt LHM are as fol	lows:
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Approved:	SentM	Per
Special Agent in Charge		GPO + 1970 (0 + 402+03

FD-96 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in . (Type in plaintext or code)

MI 100-15674

In view of the above, it is recommended that a preliminary investigation be conducted in the Milweuter Division in order to fully identify.

Approved: __ Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 3, 1975

Director United States Secret Service Department of the Treasury Washington, D. C. 20220 In Reply, Please Refer to File No. MI 100-15674

Dear Sir:

RE: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) INTERNAL SECURITY - VVAW/WSO

	The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organizati	on believed
to	be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning	protective
re:	sponsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.	•••
1.	Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.	

1.	Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2.	Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3.	Threatening or abusive statement about U.S. or foreign official.
4.	Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5.	☐ Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6.	Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7.	Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.
Ph	otograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.
	Very truly yours.
	Contelley
	Clarence M. Kelley . Director
	ALL INFORMATION FOR FAMILIE
	HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.
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1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) (1)
 U. S. Secret Service , Milwaukee (RM)

Enclosure(s) (1)



UNITY - STATES DEPARTMENT OF JULYICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Milwaukee, Wisconsin

January 3, 1975

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

At a Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) (a characterization of which is attached hereto) meeting which was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on November 30, 1974, an announcement was made that a demonstration would be held at the Veterans Administration Hospital, (VAH), Woods, Wisconsin, on Dacember 18, 1974. It was mentioned that an attempt would be made to enter the hospital in an effort to meet with hospital authorities.

December 6, 1974)

At a VVAW/WSO amnesty meeting which was held in Milwaukee on December 8, 1974, a leaflet announcing the demonstration was passed out to the attendees.

December 11, 1974)

City Bulletin #20, which is an internal document published by the Milwaukee Revolutionary Union (RU) (See Appendix) Collective, reflected RU support of this demonstration.

December 12, 1974) b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED CATE WILLIAM DISOLOGIA WA

Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable information in the past except where otherwise noted.

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100-448092-4109 ERCLUSIER

On December 24, 1974, VAH Police, provided his observations of the demonstration which took place on December 18, 1974:

67C

Approximately 30 - 40 demonstrators gathered on the sidewalk located approximately 200 feet from the front entrance to the hospital. This demonstration consisted of chanting, leafleting, and the displaying of posters. This demonstration was sponsored by the VVAN/WSO.

According to representatives of this group met with Richard tedbetter, Assistant Director of the VAH, on December 17, 1974, at which time this group was given permission to demonstrate on the sidewalk, approximately 200 feet in front of the main entrance to the hospital.

After demonstrating for approximately 30 minutes, the group moved to an area directly east of the main entrance to the hospital approximately 30 feet from the hospital. At that point, the demonstrators became loud, boisterous, and created a lot of unusual noises. While in that area, stated that he contacted an unidentified person, who appeared to be one of the leaders of the group, and told this person to move the demonstrators back to the designated area. This person replied, "Keel out of it." It that tolk ordered Officers and the purpose of ciling him for disorderly conduct. At that point, a fight broke out between these officers and the demonstrators. The fight broke up with no one being arrested at that time.

The demonstrators moved to the east entrance of the hospital where the demonstration continued for a short period of time. Then the demonstrators returned to the area directly east of the main entrance where they again became loud, boisterous, and created a lot of unnecessary noise.

fight, assistance was requested from the Milwaukee Police Department. By the time the demonstrators returned to the area, the Milwaukee Police were at the hospital.

When the demonstrators gathered at the area directly east of the main entrance the second time, they were again asked to return to their designated area; and their reply was "to keep out of it." At that point, orders were given to approximately 15 police officers to move the group to the designated demonstrating area and also to identify their leader and those who assaulted Officer during the earlier fight. At that point, fighting broke out between the police officers and demonstrators, with 11 demonstrators being arrested as a result of the fighting. At that point, the demonstrators returned to their vehicles and left the premises.

advised that those arrested were transported to the District Attorney's Office by the Milwaukee Police. They appeared before Assistant District Attorney William Gardner, and it was decided to transfer the matter to the United States Attorney's Office.

On December 18, 1974, contact was made with Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) D. Jeffrey Hirschberg, Eastern District of Wisconsin (EDW), Milwaukee, at which time he advised that those arrested had been released with no charges being issued. On December 19, 1974, AUSA Hirschberg advised that after a further review of this matter is made, a determination will be made as to whether or not to issue any charges.

On December 24, 1974, rovided a list of officers who sustained injuries wring the demonstration, as follows:

groin area

taken for head injury; injury to the left eye area; pain in lower back area

Injury to the left hand; broken little finger

har injury; cut to right eye

lead injury; cut, left little finger area

Injury to thest area from being kicked

On December 24, 1974 for the furnished a list of those who were arrested at the lemonstration as follows:

Wishmain

Wishmain

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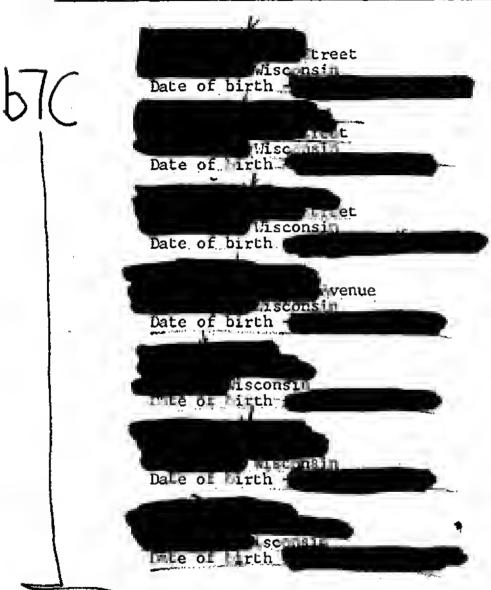
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VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time, VVAW leaders have told members the VVAW is a revolutionary group, not "just another group of war veterans." Also, the membership has been told the VVAN has been asked to cooperate on an international level with many organizations, including communist and Maoist groups. Additionally, it was indicated that "anti-imperialist groups" consider the VVAW a potent organization of similar stature in the United States. In April, 1973, the group changed its name to VVAW/WSO so that nonveterans could become members. Current VVAW/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented and strive · to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY UNION

The Revolutionary Union (RU), founded in early 1968 in the San Francisco Bay area, is a militant semicovert Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization ideologically oriented towards the People's Republic of China and the teachings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung. Its objectives as set forth in its theoretical publication, "The Red Papers", and in its monthly newspaper, "Revolution", are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of revolutionary working class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxism-Leninism-MAO Tse-tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. Members of the RU have been identified as collecting weapons while engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training. As of July, 1974, RU national headquarters was located in Maywood, Illinois.

JAN 2 1 1975 JAN 1 8 1975 FEB 2 0 1975

DEC 26 Z JUFH 1974

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INTELLIGENCE DIV.

GE	NSTUDY 75	•
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NY 100-16064+

ODSIGN AITIAL

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five (5) copies of an LHM concerning a Regional Meeting of the New York-Morthern New Jersey Region, VVAW/WSO held at Old Westburg, New York, 11/2-3/74.

Appropriate copies of LPM based on its contents are directed to listed offices.

62 67D Sources utilized in the LMM are as follows:

First source is

Second source is

Third source is

(x) u

The enclosed LHM is classified "Configural" to protect the identities of the first, second and third touress.

The status of the investigations of the persons mentioned in the LHM as in attendance at the Regional meating. New York-Northern New Jersey Region, VVAM/WSO, Old Westburg, New York, residing in the area covered by the NY Office are as follows:



100-175682 100-171898 100-17613 100-177421 100-176118 100-180793 100-176989 No case file 100-180866 100-179828 100-180116 100-177868	CPCPCPC PCPC
100-180116	P
100-180117 100-180382	P



NY 100-1606년:

SCHOOL VIAL

The delay in the submission of the LHM on this meeting was due to the delay in receiving report on it from who has been ill.

Receiving offices are requested to review the LHM for appropriate action concerning individuals and/or organizations mentioned therein located in their territory.

New York will open for investigation a case on LNU) (female) from Old Westburg Chapter, VVAW/MSO, in accordance with current instructions relating to persons affiliated with the VVAW/WSO.



NY 100-160644

NON SYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Fourth source is Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Portland, Maine (requested).





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION New York, New York

DEC 2 4 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bureau 100-448092 NY 100-160644

> Vietnam Veterans Against the War/ Winter Soldier Organization

On November 3 and December 10, 1974, a source advised æ follows: (6)

The New York-Horthern New Jersey Region, Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO), a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, held a regional meeting at the State University of New York (SUNY), Old Westbury, Nassau County, New York, on November 2-3, 1974. The chapters represented were: New York City (NYC), Morthern New Jersey, Ithaca, New York, Old Westbury, New York, Syracuse, New York, Oneonta, New York, Buffalo, New York, Westchester-Putnam, New York, and Rochester, New York. About 30 persons attended.

Among those in attendance and the chapters they represented were the following:

Buffalo, New York

Couther the regional Coordinator PPROPRIATE AGENCIES NYC

NO FIELD OFFICES

PS) BY POR ME -30-81 MIE.

SIFIED AND TO EXTENDED BY ... FY#SON FOR EXTER

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DECLASSIFICATION.

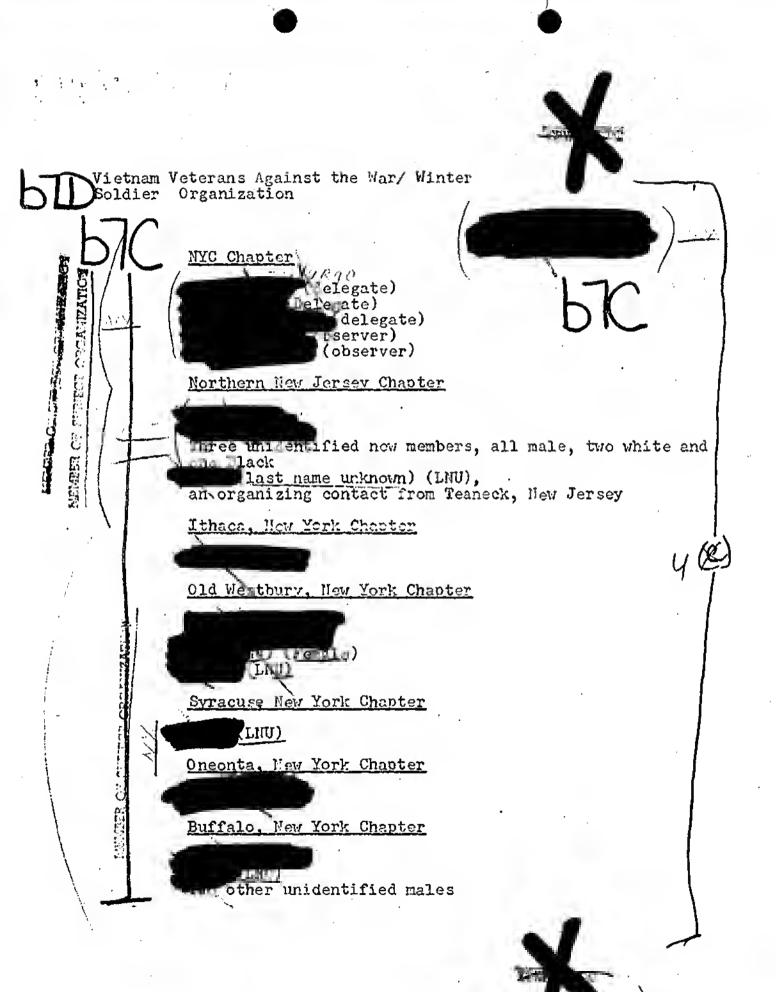
SOURCES WHOSE IDENTITIES ARE CONCEALED HEREIN HAVE FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED. 6

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100-448092-

DECLASSIFIED BESTELD





Vietnam Veterens Ageinst the Wer/ Winter Soldier Organization

Westchester-Putnem, New York, Chepter

wes one of ten persons errested by sectal agents of the Federal Eureau of Investication (FBI) on October 29, 1974, cherged with violetion of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 112 (e) and 2 in connection with the take-over of the Permanent Mission of the Khmer Republic to the United Nations, NYC, on October 29, 1974.

On August 22, 1974, e second source edvised that attended e meeting of Weatherman surfece support personnel in NYC, on August 21, 1974. At this meeting the distribution and printing of the Weatherman Underground publication, "Preirie Fire", wes discussed. A characterization of the Weatherman is contained in the Appendix hereto.

On November 15, 1974, a third source identified as a member of the Revolutionary Union (RU), a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto.

On Mey 17, 1972, e fourth source furnished a list of members of the Fifth Contingent of the Venceremos Brigede (VB), a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, that was in Cuba during Merchemy, 1972. Among those listed was

The co-chairmen of the meeting were

and

The first item of business was an announcement by that the chapters represented were limited on vote but not on size of delegation.

Round robin reports from the verious chapters followed, the first being the Ithace Chapter. This coused e brief but disruptive struggle. Steted that for the chapter he had done e redio spot on amnesty and hed participated in a demonstration on behelf of the Attica, New York, Prison defendants. eleted that the chapter consisted of himself and one other and that ten other persons were very interested in the organization.





Vietnam Veterene Against the Wer/ Winter Soldier Organization

but that he wes advising them not to join until it was decided whether the RU would take over the organization or not. The meeting was immediately in en uproer and it ended with hellenging Ithaca's right to be represented es e chepter, that is, to have three votes at the regionel meeting. After en extended discussion it was voted that the region recognized as en organizing contect in Itheca, that he be mandated to cell a meeting of ell contacts in Itheca, that the structure and objectives of the VVAW/WSO be discussed at the meeting end that a report on it be delivered to the region.

During e discussion on the number of votes assigned to chepters et the regional meeting, it was learned that three votes were assigned to those chapters that function collectively end have regular ongoing committees and work. Those chapters that are assigned two votes at the regional meeting have "several" members, have some meetings and ectivities, but do not have regular meetings or function collectively.

Following the Ithaca Chapter report, copies of reports of the Buffalo, Westchester-Putnam, Rochester, Oneonta, Northern New Jersey Chapters and a Regional Report of the New York-Nothern New Jersey Region were distributed and discussed. Fecsimiles or copies of these reports follow.



100

- SOUTH CARE

ROUND ROBIN REPORT - BUFFALO VVAN-480 OLD WESTEURY REGIONAL MEETING - NOV. 2-3, 1974

This report will be relatively short, as we feel most items have been covered in the enclosed newsletters and leaflets, as well as year's evaluation and summation. The only items not included are:

 We have been receiving regular and positive responses from our leafletting and postering, with most people sceking further information about our organization, clarification of our views, or more information, particularly on Amnesty-DUP.

Our committees: Coordinating, Planning, Amnesty-DUP, Frisoners and Political Defense have continued meeting regularly.

- 3. The calendar below includes some activities which have not always been included in newsletters or in the summation.
- July 27 Movies: Hilton Davis-History of a Strike, Richmond Oil Strike, The Inheritance

Aug. 2,3- Novie: Who Invited Us?

R-12: Hoster Buffalo NSCM

.9.10: Movies: Revolution Until Victory, Revolution in Dhofar 16.17: Movies: Free People in Portuguese Guinea, Nossa Terra

23: Movie: On The Battlefield

24 - Leaflet community "What is VVAH-WSD?"

25 - Participated in Delaware Park Women's Festival with speaker on UUA 30-Sept. 2 - Camp-out

Sept. 3: ABOM Picketline

6 - Members participated in Syracuse demo around 4 demands Helped Chile Committee show "Lucia" Leafletted shopping planas on Attica

7 - Novies: Felix the Cat, Wilmington Leafletted community on Attica

8 - Picnic on Grand Island

11 - Chile demo

10-13 - Leaflet for Attica rally - mostly high schools

14 - Attica demo

17 - Membership forum on Attica

14 - Bake Sale and lit. table on UUA, STD at Univ. Buffalo

26 - First dup counselling session

27 - Eveler in court from Aug. 8 arrest. Charges dropped.

- 30 Show cause hearing on Martin Sostre in Fed'1. Ct., Postponed
- Oct. 2- Day Care Rally support from about 15 members.

6 - Benefit for DUP - All bills paid.

12-14 - Camp-out

15 - Bake Sale and movies ("From Up" and "Attica") at Eric Comm. Coll. by Prison and Folitical Defense Committee

17: Membership Forum on Puerto Rican Independence

19: Table at Community Action Org. "National Priorities Day"
Garage sale

Benefit for Martin Sostre

21: Picketline for Baba's court appearance23: Jeff, Danny, Sue trial against NCLC: Dismissed

24: New Storefront Clean-out

- 27: Puerto Rican Independence Day: Several members at rally. Jeff, Danny, Sue recharged.
- 29: Letter of support for re-chartering of Women's Studies College, Representatives and speaker at re-chartering hearing. France 19

W (ND)

-5



Storefront: 363 Connecticut Street
Buffalo, New York 14213
(716) 986-8645

Mailing Address: for \$128 Buffalo, New York 14835

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18 18 WEST

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YEAR'S EVALUATION

BUFFALO CHAPTER

1. Political Education

A. Study Groups

- 1. 3 Marxist-Leninist study groups, with about 35 people participating
 - 2. developed political analysis, moved work of organization form ro.
 - 3. first study group formed did not develop an elite. but made people aware of the need for study and political education, which resulted in the second and then the third group being formed.
 - 4. each successive study group learned and built on lessons of onea before it.

B. Pilms

- 1. good educational tool; effective means of outreach
- 2. should have been better planned and coordinated to develop and complement our political work.
- 3. should have been co-sponsored with other groups, gotten more exposure.

C. Literature

- 1. we've built up a supply of anti-imperialist pamphlets, most written by people in revolutionary struggles in the U.S. and throughout the world.
- 2. only group in city which makes a large variety of literature available at reasonable prices.
- 3. lending library books available to members and people in community; this library is pretty much utilized.

D. Forums

- 1. are developing techniques for successful political foruma.
- 2. are holding political forums on a monthly basis.

E. Development of Self and Mutual Criticism

- positive essential to the further development of political education and to carry these lessons into our political struggies
- 2. aware of the necessity that we need more practice.
- 3. criticism is acquiring more political contant.



1004

Analyaia and Evaluation October, 1974 Page 2



We feel all of these means of Political Education fulfill the criteria set forth at the Yellow Springs NSCM. Additionally, they have concretely and politively affected our Mass Work. We started our analysis with Political Education because we feel that this has had the greatest effect on all other work that wa've done.

II. Maas Work

Newspaper Sales

- established a continuous and well-received presence at the unemployment office, in spite of NCLC's attempts to poison . the atmosphere for political organizing. .
 - it is important to maintain a presence. When there is a long period of time between W.S., it is harder to sell them.
- we regularly insert leaflets into the W.S. (e.g. Attica News, Single Type Discharge, demo announcements).

B. Leafletting

- class analysis in leaflets is improving.
- leaflet regularly and have established presence in shopping marcas. 2.1.1.
 - have leafletted door-to-door twice in the Connecticut Street (Storefront area) community.
 - we should do more leafletting and follow-up.

Demonstrations and Rallies

- VVAW-WSO has taken leadership in major demonstrations in Bflo
- 2. we criticize ourselves for participating in a demonstration without sufficient planning, but have learned from that.
 - 3. picketing has been relatively successful, in spite of short lead time (e.g. Attica trials).
 - We've participated in the following demonstrations:
 - Jan. 27 Implement the agreements, End Aid to Thieu a. and Lon Nol.
 - Feb. 26 Attica, calendar calls ъ.
 - Mar. 29 Viet Vets Day, Picket at Fed'l. Bldg.
 - Apr. 27 Attica đ.
 - May 10 Ford's visit
 - May 11 Chile demo
 - May 16 Rocky demo
 - June 29 VA hosp., building for July 1-4

 - May 18- Armed Farces Day- West Point July 1-4, Nat'l. Actions. 1. Se Sept. 11 Chile Demo. n. 00 1. Sept. 14, Attica Demo Solidarity Day

Analysis and Evaluation, October 1974 Page 3



D. Postering

- 1. established practice of poatering once a week
 - a. linked into our on-going work, both locally and nationally.
 - b. utilize old Winter Soldiers, leaflets, poatera, demo announcements, etc.

E. Children's Films

- 1. means of outreach into the immediate community.
- 2. films should have more progressive and educational content.
- 3. membership has not worked collectively here.

P. Bourgeois Press & Media

- 1. not enough initiative in scheduling appearances on TV, radio, or communications with newspapers.
- G. Films and Forums discussed under Political Education.

The increasing effectiveness of our wass Work has resulted in quantitative and qualitative changes in our chapter's Growth and Development.

III. Growth and Development

A. Membership has grown

- 1. collectivity has improved
- decline in specialization (more people writing leafleta, doing lay-out, speaking, distribution of work, leadership, representation at meetings - combat elitism and niche making).
- 3. mora conscious world view not so isolated
- 4. individual responsibility and discipline have increased
 - a. people are more serious about their work and work has improved
- 5. beginning contacts with Third World struggles in this community have been made, but participation by Third World people has been lacking.
- 6. women taking leadership role, but number of women participating ramains small.
- 7. Regional and National Meetings
 - a. many members have represented this chapter, resulting in increased understanding of organization at all levels.
- 8. Social Events softball games and team, picnies, eam-outs.



Analysis and Evaluation - October, 1974 Page 4



- B. Organizational Structure has improved our work.
 - Coordinating Committee (5 elected, rotating members)
 - more clarification of responsibility
 - improvement of functioning of Coord. Commit.
 - communications (within org. and with other org.)
 - monthly newsletter to membership with improved content
 - with regional and national offices ъ.
 - with other organizations chapter phone list
 - collectivity
 - planning and follow-through
 - initiates activities
 - plans and coordinates work for denonstrations, often in conjunction with specific internal committees, special committees, and outside organizations.
 - Planning Committee (Coord. Commit. and representatives from other committees).
 - meets weekly to formulate policy and to plan and coordinate activities.
 - still need to develop regular commitment by membership to attend and participate in Planning Comm. meetings.
 - Amnosty- Discharge Upgrading Project
 - Qualitatively improved.
 - mass work
 - collectivity of action
 - on-going work
 - individual responsibility.
 - growth (14 members)
 - speaking to audiences at schools, community meetings, forums.
 - Prigoners and Political Defense
 - has done strong work around Attica, Martin Sostre, Gary Lawton (e.g., dinners, pickets, movie showings, trial aupport, etc.)
 - lack of collectivity and unclear political focus resulted in decrease in mass work in summer.
 - in process of re-organizing and defining political focus.
 - Regional Support
 - no longer functioning, although it had done some essential work, in preventing reg. coord. from becoming isolated. ahould be re-established.
 - hoated ISCH, August, 1974, along with support from chapter.

Analysis and Evaluation - October 1974 Page 5

- Participation by members in struggles outside chapter activities .(Work place, Day Care)
 - enhanced by membership in chapter
 - bi, chapter has not consistently supported this work.
- 7. PVS-PMS Committee
 - a. no longer functioning due to lack of clear political goals
- Child Care
 - not presently functioning
 - attempts to organize child care failed
 - leaders did not motivate people or present a clear program
 membership lacked understanding of need for child care.
- Community Storefront
 - i. Established on-going presence in community
 - a. self-reliant, no longer dependent on colleges or university
 - b. not flash-in-the pan community organization or fly-by-night : campus group.
 - 2. All work based out of Storefront.
 - a. equipment located here.
- D. Acquisitions
 - 'Gestetner 2. Magazine rack more furniture
 - use of projector Offset press second storefront
 - 8. paper stock radio
 - larger stock of pamphlets, office materials, etc.
- IV. Relationships with Other Organizations
 - We've established good working relationships with the following group
 - Attica Brothers Legal Defense (ABLD)
 - 2. Anti-monopoly Committee
 - Buffalo Worker
 - Committee for Chilean Democracy
 - National Lawyers' Guild
 - Puerto Rican & Chicano Committee
 - Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB) Revolutionary Union (RJ)

 - Youth Against War and Pascism 9.
 - B. Coalition work
 - Farah United Farmworkers
 - Amnesty and Reconciliation Coalition
 - 5. Comm. for Chilean Democracy ABLD





- Due to lack of understanding of work done by organizations, subjective criticisms had been made by members. To correct this, we've started meeting with one group every other Saturday
 - establish liaisons with these groups
 - understand practice of organizations
 - joint sponsor activities, purchase paper, etc. in bulk
- No relationship with CP-YWLL
- Antagonistic relations with:
 - Spartacist League.
 - National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC)
 - Buffalo Police Department
 - Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

Fund-Raising

Pleage system

- due to sporadic fund-raising, back bills, and the need for a permanent funding base, we asked members to pledge \$5 or more per month.
- 20 people participate 2.
- range from \$5-\$30/mo.
- enabled us to regularly support Regional and National offices, pay rent on two storefronts, and continue programs.
- we are self-reliant.
- Committees are expected to hold fund-raising events and use these to promote activities as well as earn money for the chapter. These fund-raising events are gaining political content and are increasingly successful. Some are:
 - Dinners
 - Benefits
 - Garage sales
 - Newspaper and lit sales
 - Film showings
- Bake sales 2.
- Paper drives
- Book and record sale
- 8. Dues at meetings
- Contributions from mailings 10.
- Raise money in support of:

 1. Melvin X. XSmith

 - NOSCALL
 - Lawton-Gardner MartinXSostre

 - Netional Office
- BobXHood
- Wounded Knee
- 6. Attica
- 8. Buffalo Worker
- 10. Regional Office.

Analysis and Evaluation, October 1974



X

Evaluation and Summation - October. 1974 Page 7

Regional

- 1. Regional Office and Coordinator
 - A. Written communications have been regular, particularly with respect to newsletters.
 - B. Verbal communications are not as good as should be
 - 1. needs of regional coordinator are frequently not known by our chapter.
 - C. Due to lack of support from a regional support committee responsible for this, the regional coordinator frequently is isolated and over-loaded with bureaucratic work.
 - D. It seems the regional coordinator should travel to other and especially smaller chapters more frequently. Perhaps chapters close to each other could arrange a 2-4 day tour.
 - E. Over-all, we feel the regional coordinator should be credited with keeping a vast area unified and in contact, a job we feel requires an extreme amount of time and skills, particularly in view of the diversity of this region.

II. Chapters

- A. Our communications with near-by chapters has been weak.
- B. Chapters have not consistently recognized the needs of the Regional Office. We have voted on a system of financial support, but have generally failed to implement it. This scriously hinders the amount of communications, phone calls, mailings, travel which the reg. coord. can do, due to lack of finances.
- C. Not all chapters in the region have been sending mailings and notices to us, but this is improving.
- D. From the contacts we have had (Mailings, Regional Meetings, Rallies and Demonstrations, etc.) it seems collective work is increasing and chapters are becoming stronger.





Westchester/Putnam Round Robin Report

Nov 2nd

The Summer's End Benefit Folk Pestival was a success despite the shower that drove away the crowd before they heard Barhana Dans or the Human Condition. The 5-hour concert was presented as a benefit for our DIP, but most of the attention was paid to amnosty. The political and organizational out-reach was good, fund raising was good, and the learning experience can be used in the future.

We held our first DUP on Out 17th. We got Community Bulletin Board radio space, a pretty good article in the newspaper, spread the word, and still nobody came. Chapter members will enter a training program in a week or two. The next DUP is scheduled for Nov 21st.

Our amnesty work since the last regional is highlighted by our initiation of an area universal and unconditional amnesty coalition. We was started the preliminary meetings, are finding interest, and expect something solid to develope within the next month. We else did a speaking gregram in a local high school. And there; a work being done for a public debate with the VPW.

Another area high school has just approved a JROTC program. Opposition is developing in the community, which we're going to unity.

We're also building for and will participate in the subregional Veterans Day action in NYC.

We're welcoming for & Not end Kon Abram s from Goshan. Their presense in southern Westchester is going to help greatly in organizing that area.

UNITY - STRUGGLE - YICTORY





VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINS WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION, INC.

40-H Ramona Park Rochester, NY 14615 (tel.) 716/647-1852

Rochester Chapter Calendar December 1973 - 1974

Following is a listing of activities the Rochester Chapter initiated or participated in over the past year, broken down by month.

DECENDER

1. Regional Meeting +
2. December 15 Rally to Throw the Bum Out
3. National Steering Coumittee Meeting

JAMUARY

4. Jan. 25 Rally on the anniversary of the signing of the Peace Agreement.

March

5. Victor Veterans Day (Harch 29) media gigs on WMF and Channel 13

APRIL

6. start of a regular chapter newsletter 7. coordination with WOLD and the Rochester Patriot to cover Gary Lawton's speaking tour in Buffelo.

Yan Ecional

 \mathbf{JU}

8. May 14 half-hour progrem on Catch 21 to talk about

VVAN/USO, its work and its aims

9. beginning of chapter involvement with MIMA (the Millitary

Information program of the Rockester Area)

10. beginning of involvement with the local chapter of Americans for Amnesty - Rochester Area Coalition.
11. mailing of evaluation survey with the newsletter to

the regular mailing list. 12. June 12 and 16 siming of a forty-minute radio program put together to build support and mobilize people for

the July 1-4 demois. Program was aired on WOMP.

13. Picnic called for in the newsletter for June 23 was

not followed up on due to last-minute problems.

JULY REGIONAL MESTING

14. participation at demo's in DC for night of July 3 on.
15. Amnesty speaking gig and showing of the film "Winter Soldier" (exerpt) at Brockport State College on July 15.

16. visit to the Buffalo chapter at the end of the NSC is AUGUST

17. participation in the September 14 rally held in sol-

COTOBER

idarity with the Attica Brothors

18. half-hour on Channel 13 devoted to Amnesty opposite the American Legion. Full hour program on Channel 21 on America, participants were: VVA./WSO, mother of an exile living in Canada, American Legion, person from the VFW never showed up. These programs were on

October 1.

19. Regional Meeting NOVELLEER

Throughout this period chapter members have sold the Winter Soldier on the streets.

In our sis of this past year, specific items on the calender will referred to by their number.

- #2: although we were involved with this rally, it really didn't bring us further than having a speaker. The support work beforehand consisted of a limited amount of leafletting; the leaflet containing little wore than time, date, place and a few specific reasons why limon should be put out of office. One mistake that we feel is evident is the lack of a principled analysis immediately afterward, in order to discover areas of improvement in future demo's. All in all, the rally was considered good, in terms of turnout, content and the ability of different groups to work together even though they hadn't previously.
- #4. this demo was put together primarily by VVAT/USO, though that was not the original intention. We proposed the rally to see whether it would have the support and participation of other community groups, and with the intention that a steering committee could be formed to coordinate the various kinds of publicity and support work beforehend. Due to poor communications and inexperience, this did not occur and we fell by default into a leadership role. The demo came off rather disorganized, with no coordination of plogans, banners or even security. Hone theless, we feel that this rally had an overall good impact, in that our presence in the community was reasserted after a fairly long period of low visibility.
- #5. Feedback received after these two media gigs was generally positive, saying that the political reasons behind the declaration of Victnew Veterans Day were portrayed accurately. Both of the gigs were short and aid not allow for much on-eir discussion particularly the one on Channel 15, which was shared with the American Legion.
- #6. although a monthly newsletter was started in April, there has been little feedback from it. It is therefore hard to judge the level of effectiveness, except to say that we have been told it is good, keep up the good work, and similar expressions of solidarity. Since the Jure newsletter, only one mailing has gone out to the whole mailing list, solely due to a lack of funds for nostage. In July a partial mailing was sent, and in September a complete mailing went out. The Winter Soldier has not gone out to the membership since the June-July issue. We are at present preparing a mailing, and see an updating of the mailing list coming up which should improve our contact.
- #7. During Gary Lawton's speaking tour of New York, we arranged for the Rochester Patriot to have a reporter present at a benefit dinner, after which a good article was written and published. At the same time, we arranged for a telephone interview with WEMF. Due to equipment and schedule problems, this did not occur. Rowever, WEMF did a review of his case based on the Winter Soldier and a pumphlet prepared by the NPPDC. Also, four members of the chapter were at the dinner held in Buffalo and has the chance to meet him.
- #8. this program was a half-hour. The first half was spent on a discussion of VVAW/W30 and our work, and the second half had a "public line" for at in which we responded to telephoned questions. Although the program was not as smooth as the practice, overall we felt to the positive.

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- fg. involvement with UEA has been good from the fall At present, there are two chanter members vorking with MEAA, and the program has a much clearer sense of the political role it plays than before. An emphasis is currently on reservists, and at this point little has been done concretely regarding discharge upgrading. Two counselors attended a workshop on DUP, and more emphasis is to be given it as and when it is possible.
- Flo. this chapter's amnesty work has been mainly with the local coalition, and through media gigs. In early April we attempted to form a coalition with several local groups. Due to what some considered to be unprincipled undercutting of this attempt, it was some menths before anything solid developed. Now, there is a viable amnesty coalition here. Chapter involvement is welcome and discussions are more political than originally. We feel that there is good potential in our involvement.
- #12. In mid-Jume, WORF aired a chapter-written and produced support gig for the July 1-4 demo's. The program was broadcast twice. No direct response resulted, but we feel that the program itself was not to blame. It is forty minutes long and contains four separate parts: open with a description of the centimed air war, highlighted by energical testimony from Project Air War; section on the colidarity between the Indochinese and American peoples; section on how the war has been brought home; and a final section on the demos, their demands, NOUVA and how to get in touch with us. The separate sections of this program were divided by music, the program opened and closed with music, and the whole thing was designed to both educate and mobilize. A tape is available, as well as the script.

 In our view, and from input we received later, the lack of any direct response cannot be attributed to the program itself.
- #13. the non-picnic was a direct result of taking on more responsibility than we could handle at that time. Our work in trying to build support for the demos, and the fact that we are so small a group locally, prevented us from following through on the picnic. We feel that there was a lack of planning overall.
- fl4. Very little postering was done here prior to the demo's. Very in fow of the stickers were put up. About the only concrete support work done consisted of the radio program. For the demo's them-solves, it was the RU who arranged for the bus which went. Due to a misunderstanding, no chapter person went to DU on the outs. One carload of chapter people went, and one van contains three people. The people in the van never found the Hall, and consequently joined the main march from the bincoln Hemorial. Overall, it was good that some people went; the reasons for the lack of more involvement are better described in the following section on internal development.
- #15. This came off rather well for a midsummer evening. A July newsletter was cent to the people in the Brockport area but little response was noted at the speaking gig. After showing the film the discussion on amnesty electly showed the importance it plays in the anti-importantialist movement. The regional coordinator was present, and this fact made the program as good as it was.
- #18. these two programs showed clearly the contradictions in the anti-amosty arguments generally, and specifically how reactionary the American legion's position is; according to the feedback received. The chapter played a part in planning the hour program, and is gaining support in some of the local media.

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INTERNAL DEVULOPMENT

An overview of our work over this past year shows that, although there are a number of positive events, there are consistently repeated negative aspects. This can be explained superficially as being due to the fact that we are small and therefore don't have a lot of time and energy resources, but the real reasons lie deeper than that. They can be summarized as follows: lack of seriousness in building VVAV/WSO, due to a negative or defectiat outlook on the prospects for American liberation; lack of internal discussion due to poorly attended meetings; lack of theoretical study; and failure generally to put politics in command and make serious use of criticium/self-criticium.

This is not to say that no honest people are in the chanter, that is not the case at all. Our experience has been that as differences have come up, people have backed away rather than confront and struggle with them. Also, we have had to contend with the fact that some of the more emporienced people have left the area, so that the overall level of work and emperience has remained the same. Usually these have been people who contributed much of the work, thus our output

has remained fairly constant.

We are at a higher level now in terms of committment than ever before, and there is much more awareness of the need for a positive attitude on internal development. For instance, this chapter did not have any real input to the struggle over revising the objectives; now there is beginning to be discussion of them. A factor particularly hard to deal with has been the apathy regarding the newsletter. With no feedback, it has been hard to determine the needs/feelings of the people on our mailing list - and this despite reported attempts to draw some feedback and involve more people. Must this has meant, in escence, is that the same few people have carried the bulk of the workload. The same person(s) attend Regional Meetings and inter-chapter events, and this has meant answer development - both politically and within the organization itself.

We see this changing, with the increased recognition of the need for internal, collective growth. As we learn to put politics in command we expect our outreach to become more effective in bringing in new people. We are beginning to learn more collectivity as we move away from a strong over-person "leadership" (down pution?).

new people. We are beginning to learn more collectivity as we move away from a strong one-person "leadership" (domination?).

In the past, we have asked for suggestions and criticism from the other chapters within this region. As we continue to develop, we hope that there will be more inter-chapter visits and support of local

To sum up, although there are a number of negative things to contend with here, we see a good potential for growth.

STRUGGLE

UNITY

VICTORY



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"One onta Cheoter Report Old Westbury Regional Mtg November 2, 3, 1974

"Chapter Activities

"Since the last regional meeting the activity of the Oneonta Chepter has centered eround the four demands, the Indochina 'Week' of Concern'the Netional Guerd, end Winter Soldier sales.

"Education eround the four demands has mainly been done through the use of a leaflet we wrote. We elso heve set up literature tables at the Oneonta State compus. We had a leaflet for the 'Week of Concern' which concentrated on the three demands put forth by the organizers of the week: Implement the Agreements-End all Aid to: Thieu and Lon Nol: Free South Vietnam *s 200000 Politicel Prisoners; end Universal, Unconditional Amnesty. Winter Soldier sales have gone along with ell of these activities. Sales went up sharoly. This is probably due partly to disgust among people with Ford's bogus amnesty for war resisters as opposed to his unconditional pardon for Nixon. Also, people realize that VVAM/WSO is the only organization in this area struggling for universal, unconditional amneaty. Another point to oxplain increesed W. S. sales is that the paper has become familiar to people in the area because of its presence on the streets in the past.

"We have been doing educational work at the Netional Guard armory in Oneonta during their training weekends. We wrote en anti-imperialist leaflet detailing the history of the NG as a repressive force used by the capitalists in collusion with the government during strikes and other social uprisings. Also, we distributed information (CCCO pamphlets) on how to get discharges as well as free Winter Soldiers. Our efforts have been cuite well received. It seems that most Guard members in Oneonta joined in order to escape Vietnem service in the reguler ermy and are now just finishing out their time. In some cases members joined because they ere poor end need the money to supplement their family incomes.

"Members and supports of the chepter travelled to Buffalo for the Attice demo and to New York for Puerto Ricen Solidarity Day.

"We will be working with the Buffalo Chapter on November 11 and we have to be critisized since we took no ection on October 28.

"Other Organizations

"We have ties with two other organizations in the Oneonta at ea. The People's Bicentennial Commission has a chapter at the

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Oneonta State campus. They struggle around student-oriented issues. Right now they are exposing auccessful and planned purges of radicel professors at the school. Anyone wanting more info on this cen talk to me outside the meeting.

"There are some political people in the Third World Association who support us and work with us. The TWA is a cultural organization though, and the radicals in it are being stifled. Anybody interested in more info on this can talk to me outside the meeting.

"RSB is organizing upstate chapters, however, as far as I know, they haven't made contact with anybody in Oneonta yet.

"Strengths and Weaknesses
"Overall activity of the chapter has fallen off in the months since the last regional. Meetings have not been well attended either. Surprisingly, chapter members, with only two exceptions, have demonstrated considerable apathy concerning the two-line struggle. I am hoping I can gain more insight into this here at the meeting, since the phenomena has ceused me some frustration.

"We gained one new member, due to our organizing efforts for the Attica demo. He is a vet, a former Black Panther Party member, who was involved in the Attica rebellion.

"Our chapter requests two (2) votes et this meeting."





"NORTHERN NEW JERSEY CHAPTER REPORT

"This report is not only going to be a round robin report but also a brief political sumup of our past practice: Our chapter encompasses the whole Northern New Jersey area. We have active members in the following: Jersey City, Bayonne, East Orange, Newark, Elizabeth, Patterson, Lodi and Wayne, New Jersey. The majority of our members work or attend college or both.

"Since the last regional Steering Committee Meeting in Oneonta, New York, the New Jersey Chapter has participated in many struggles against police repression, against ROTC and military recruiters moving back on campus, against the City of Hewark forcing hot-dog vendors out of the downtown area, and other truggles to be mentioned later in the report.

"Immediately after the July 1st-4th demonstrations, the New Jersey Chapter was formed. We had, at that time, a core group of 7 people--2 of whom were Third World vets--abong with ten more vets who came to meetings but were not that active.

"The problems that working and copressed people face in this area are similar to those in other parts of the country with rising prices, high unemployment, speedup on the job, cutbacks and increased police repression in the communities. In building for the July 1-4 demo, we found that vets face not only these problems but even more with a lot of shit coming down on them from the VA. Immediately after the 1-4 demo, we began an in-depth investigation of the VA. From this investigation we wrote up a proposal calling for a campaign of 'Var on the VA' which was presented at the last National Steering Committee Meeting. In it we laid out the main areas of problems that vets face from the VA. We saw the need for VVAN/WSO to take up these day-to-day problems, build a broad fighting vets movement directed against the imperialist system, and linking it up with other peoples fighting against the same system that's screwing us all. We have found that war on the VA campaign provides us with the focus in building the national campaign which was decided on at the last MSCM.





"One of the first issues to confront us as a new chapter back in August was the increased police repression in the community. In response to this repression, an Anti-Repression ' Coalition was formed which was made up of the Tollowing groups: Congress of African People, RU, Black Panther Party, Harambee (a black student org.), the Revolutionary Student Brigade, PSP and different rank and file workers organizations. At this time we had a good political discussion at a chapter meeting where we talked about why the police were coming down more and more on the people and the role of the police as protectors of the system. People draw out from their own experience how the cops were used to bust up their picket lines while they were on strike, and we drew from our collective experience as a chapter how the cops were used to try to bust up our June 25 and July 1-4 demos. Out of these discussions the chapter as a whole and particularly new members broadened their understanding of the nature of imperialism and saw the necessity for the people to stick togethor in fighting back against our common enemy.

"We began to send representatives to the coalition meetings. At one of these meetings a representative from e group of Hotdog Vendors and street peddlers who were being kicked out of downtown Nowark by the cops, approached our chapter. These vendors (70% are black, Korean War and Vietnam era vets) heard ebout our June 25th demo and saw VVAW/WSO as a militant organization fighting for the day-to-day needs of vets. One of their representatives came to our next chapter meeting and explained their situation. We discussed it and agreed that it was important for us to support them by perticipating in the actions they called.

"The coalltion called for an afternoon demonstration through the hlack community to protest the police murder of 'Charles Sutton.' That same day, in the morning, the American Legion called a demonstration to encourage a 'sympathetic' senator to vote for a new GI bill. The Legion called for this demo because they saw a whole upsurge among vets in the aree and trey tried to direct it in a totally reformist reactionary direction. We mobilized our chapter and jumped into the middle of their picket line where we exposed the Legion and the line they were pushing for the farce it was. We put forward the line that we can't rely on the Concress or Lobby in order to give better benefits. We must organize a broad, fighting vets movement and rely on the people. One of the weaknesses of this action was that we didn't have any leaflet to put our line across or a concrete plan of action that would win over the honest vets who got sucked into this action. Wo did manage to get a number of vets there to participate with us later that afternoon in the Anti-Repression Demonstration in Newark.



Another weakness in this area (we don't consider it a major one) was the fact that we failed to mobilize for the Attica Demo in Buffalo and the Puerto Rican Independence Rally on October 27th. After the two events, our chapter called a special meeting to discuss the regional meeting and why we were unable to build support for the Attica Demo and the PR Independence Rally. The problem we found was our chapter had failed to discuss politically the whole question of political repression with respect to Attica and the whole question of Puerto Rican Independence. We found that if these questions, like others, are not discussed by our members, we would be unable to grasp the importance of these struggles and be unable to make the link between the day-to-day struggles we are involved in to that of Attica or other struggles.

"Right after the Attica demo, Ford came out with his conditional amnesty program for war resistors. In our meetings our chapter discussed Ford's sham amnesty, how it is meant to smother the growing amnesty movement, divide vets against war resistors and screw the 580,000 vets with Bad Papers. Our members including a lot of new members coming around the chapter, developed a clear understanding of teh bullchit class nature in this country and clearly grasped an understanding of what universal, unconditional amnesty means. What we failed to do was, in practice, print a leaflet taking our position on amnesty out to the masses of people

At this time ROTC and the military recruiters are trying to make a comeback on the colleges. One particular campus was William Paterson College. The VVAM/WSO and the RSB pulled off an action to kick the recruiters off campus. Our chapter organized a guerilla theater skit which exposed the imperialist nature of the military and the racist, repressive conditions that exist for the GI in it. We got a real good response from the students. Following the guerilla theater we crowded around the recruiters table and forced them to leave. Later in the afternoon our chapter held a mass meeting on the campus where we showed only the Beginning and talked about the VVAW/WSO and our national campaign. Coming out of this, we developed a solid core of VVAW/WSO members on the campus.





"Now we come up to the present situation. In building for the Nov. 11 Sub regional demonstration in NYC, the NJ chapter saw that it would be helpful to have a building action. We decided to call for a demonstration at the VA in Newark on Nov. 8, where we are raising demands against the VA along with our 4 Nat'l demands. In building for these actions, we've increased the strength and membership of our chapter. Rite now, there are 15 solid members who are developing a good understanding of the imperialist system and are learning to work with a high level of colectively. We are doing this by taking out our Nat'l campaign to the campuses, workplaces and communities. And organizing vets in a broad fighting anti-imperialist movement!!!!!!



VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINDER SOLDIER ORCANIZATION

NEW YORK - NORTHERN NEW JERSEY RECIONAL OFFICE

REGIONAL OFFICE REPORT: Regional Keeting, Old Westbury, Nov. 2 and 3

EVENTS:

There were three events of a Regional nature since the Omeonta meeting: the Buffalo NECM, the Sept. i4th Attica demo in Buffalo, and the Oct. 27th Puerto Rican Independence Day Rally in New York City. Since the Attica demo and the Independence Rally were bandied almost exclusively on the

Chapter level, they will not be discussed here.

The NSCM was ecordinated by the ROLand the Suffalo Chapter. Logistical The consensus was that it was work was performed by the Buffalo Chapter. the best prepared and supported MSCM VVAW/WSO has yet held. Because of the day to day nature of expenses, particularly for food, accurate fanancial records were not kept. All but three delegates paid the registration fee of \$10.00 (or less depending on the length of attendance). Expenses matched income almost exactly and a hoped for surplus earmarked for the Bob Hood Defense did now maverialize.

We did not, as a Region, put any serious effort into the "International

Week of Concern" for Induchina. This was an error.

REGIONAL CROWTH:

We now have ten Chapters in the Region. Since the Onconta meeting, we have lost three Chapteys - Kid-Hudson, Orange County, and Suffolk County. The first two, for different reasons, represent a lose in name only. The disbanding of Suffolk County will be dispassed at this meeting. Chapters with fully functioning programs are Euffalo, MYC, Westchester/Putnam and Oneonta. Chapters with internal problems or too small a core to implement programs are Hochester, Ithaca, Old Wescoury and Fredenia. The RO has received nothing from Syracuse and Newark/Jersey City and is not in any posttion to determine activity. We have organizing contacts in Utica, Canton and Saugerties, RY.

Communication is increasing with the ennexed area of Connecticut and de Island. A Chapter formed in Providence, RI in August but hasn't Rhode Island. contacted the RO since them. Because of the annex orntus of CT and RI and the distance between Providence and other Chapters in this Region, the Chapter there will ask to join the NE Region at the uproming NSCH.

RO's of both Regions support this move.

REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS:

A RO newsletter has been established on an approximate monthly basis to provide for internal communication. Response and criticism are needed. Communication from the Chapter level to both the RO and other Chapters is generally poor.

PINANCES:

Following the Onconta meeting, we had 70.60 on hand. Income since then has been \$172.00. This has included pleases from the Buffalo Chapter for Sopt. and Oct. and a denation from the westchestor/Putnam Chapter as well as individual pledges. Expenses have totalled \$233.84. Areas have been postage and shipping - \$117.00; telephone - \$63.00; printing - \$37.00; and office supplies - 311.50. We now have on hand \$13.76. Most of Sapremour and half of August so were in the red.

met have been the minimum needed to insure continuity of communications.

Rd REPORT: Page 2

Resources that the RO provides have been denated by the Suffalo Chapter. Attica Brothers Legal Defense, ANDI and Indochina Solidarity Committee, among others. Chapters should attempt to pay for these whenever possible. Twice since the last Regional Neeting, the RO has asked Chapters to collect books and records for a fund-raising sale. The response has been nil - only one indivioual in the Buffalo Chapter has contributed anything at all.

KISC:

The Sub Region is effectively building unity both in communication and practice. It is now meeting regularly and planning a joint Veterans Day action for Nov. 11th in NYC. It also increases the outreach potential for the Region considerably.

There has been no response by either the Revolutionary Union or Mike WeDermott to the letters of criticism authorized and mailed after the Oneonta meeting.

assēssment i

The overall situation in the Region continues to improve. Political outlook and conscious practice have both increased in the last quarter. The political struggle to date has been handled in an exemplary way and has resulted in an increase in effectiveness and unity. Work on programs has improved both in quality and quantity. Ristakes are made, but they are dealt with and rectified when possible in a less antagonistic fashion than ever before. Weakest points, from a Regional perspective, are communications and fund-raising. For often there is a failure to recognize the diverse nature and eneven levels of development in this Region. A greater effort at criticizing and summing up our practice is needed in all levels of the Region.

It is increasingly obvious that the RO is bogged down in mechanistic details. While this does not happer activity where engoing and structured programs exist, it prevents the RO from giving support to the weaker. Chapters in the Region and from working in the areas of program implementation, political education and outreach where Chapters do not exist. This results in the isolation of the RO from political struggle and creates situation where careerist and bureaucravic tendencies can arise.

Among the changes needed in the future are the creation of a fund-raising policy to meet the minimal needs of the RO, the consolidation of
activity in the Region, especially upstate NY, a means for increasing
outreach and supporting new and/or weak Chapters, increased communications
and a method by which Chapters can regularly sum up their experience
and practice. Some suggestions that will hopefully rectify our weaknesses
in these areas are:

- 1. Chapters provide the Regional Office with one half the amount provided the National Office under the monthly funding policy.
- 2. Upstate NY be consolidated as a VVAW/W30 Sub Region similar in function to the existing Sub Region made up of NYC. Northern New Jersey. Long Island and the lower Mudson Valley.
- 3. Chuck Smith of Onconata bo elected for one year as upstate Sub Regional Coordinator.
- 4. Buffalo, NYC and Omeonta form and maintain Regional Support Committees to assist the work of the Regional and Sub Regional Offices.
- 5. Each Chapter give a report on a monthly basis to the appropriate sub-Regional Coordinator on the implementation of programs and distional and Regional policy in their Chapter.

OCUM ANAMA



Characterizations of the Black Panther Party (BPP), Communist Party (CP), Mational Caucus of Labor Committees (MCLC), Mational Lawyers Guild (MLG), Socialist Party of Puerto Rico (PSP), Spartacist League (SL), Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB), Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL), and Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), which are referred to in one or more of the reports of the Buffalo, Oneonta and Morthern New Jersey Chapters are contained in the Appendix hereto.

In the discussion of the Westchester-Putnam Chapter report it was mentioned that the problem of TedXLee had been settled but no elaboration on this statement was given. Since that time they had slowly been developing a program which they hoped to get off the ground.

In the discussion of the Onconto Chapter Report it was mentioned that the chapter has six or seven strong core members that the chapter has improved its political education, but it has not been sufficiently active on the campus of SUNY, Onconta.

The Old Westbury Chapter report followed orally, It was emphasized that the chapter had lost considerable support of the administration at SUNY, Old Westbury, Campus in that the administration backed another person for the office of president of the veterans association on the campus, a position that in the previous year had been held by Steven Litterer. There are fifteen members of the chapter and it is focusing on issues other than specific veterans issues. The chapter has initiated a new study group with leadership of it coming from the RSB.

The Syracuse Chapter report followed. This chapter consists of eleven memoers, six of whom are active and five of whom are less active. It has a study group on imperialism which has worked into a study group on Mational Office reports. The chapter does not function collectively.





Following the round robin reports, a discussion on the National Steering Committee Meeting (MSCM) that had been held in Buffalo, New York, on August 8-12, 1974 was held. It was reported that RichyBangert was leaving the National Collective and that support for the Cairo United Front had been dropped. There was a lengthy discussion on the reasons of SamySchorr, a member of the National Collective, for not having any articles on the Niddle East situation in the VVAW/MSO publication "Winter Soldier" when asked in the Winter Soldier workshop of the MSCM. Schorr's reasons were: 1. lack of time, 2. lack of understanding as to which group was in the right and 3. that a lot of money to the National Office comes from Jewish people in MYC and he did not wish to offend them. A proposal was passed unanimously that a letter be set to the National Office or to Schorr making inquiry as to whether the position on Palestine has been cleared, why it was made, why it was not printed up with a request that it be printed as an agenda item at the next MSCM.

Representatives of the Buffalo Chapter brought out that they were upset that one-third of the delegates to the MSCM at Buffalo were from three chapters, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis. This was because of regional representation, that is the New York Region has only eight votes as does every other region. However, there are many chapters in that region so that only one person from a chapter could attend. In some regions there is only one chapter in a region so that eight people can attend from one chapter and this is reflected in opinions given at the MSCM.

The regional meeting voted to have no objection to the objective on gay people and the new sexism which was proposed at the NSCM in Buffalo. It voted against the proposal of the National Office that only two MSCMs oe held per year. An alternate preposal was suggested and passed that it would agree to the holding of only two MSCMs per year only if there was in addition one National convention per year.

Joe Urgo mentioned that he is now working full time as Northeast Regional Coordinator of the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Emmesty (NCUUA) in HYC and that the NCUUA has four counseling centers for amnesty, in Denver, Colorado, Los Angeles, California, Atlanta, Georgia and HYC. It was announced that a rational conference of the NCUUA would be held in Louisville, Kentucky, during Hovember 14-16,1974





> The NCUUA is the central organization serving as liaison for more than 50 groups across the United States demanding universal and unconditional amnesty for those persons who opposed the war in Southeast Asia and are in exile, prison, subject to prosecution and underground in the United States or have been separated from military service with less than honorable discharges.

Next item on the agenda was a discussion on the Attica demonstration that had been held in Buffalo, New York, on September 14, 1974. There was much criticism expressed that the RU had spearheaded the Right to Rebel Contingent in the demonstration and that the VVAN/MSO had been cocreed into sponsoring it. The various chapters that participated had not checked on the RU and when everyone got to Buffalo the VVAM/NSO ended up by marching with the RU in a separate contingent. 🛠

Next item discussed was the Puerto Rican Independece Day rally held at Madison Square Carden, LYC, on October 27, 1974. Criticism was expressed that the region had disregarded this activity by failing to educate members of the importance of the event, that the memoers should not only bring tickets to the affair, which they did, but to attend and help fill up the Madison Square Garden, which they did not.

There was a brief discussion of the planned Veteran's Day activities by various chapters. Joseph Hirsch reported that the NYC action on November 11, 1974, would be supported by the Chapters in the Southern Sub-region. The activity would consist a march in the American Legion sponsored parade with tentative plans being drawn up for a demonstration at the Veterans Administration (VA) Office at 252 Seventh Avenue, NYC. Tentative speakers include howill speak on "bogus" amnesty, a Cambodian, and f the NYC Chapter, AAWAMAMAO 🛬 💫

It was also announced that the Northern New Jersey Chapter would hold a demonstration on November 8, 1974, at the VA Office, Washington Place, Newark, New Jersey, starting at 12:30 PM, to demand decent benfits for all veterans, single type discharge for all veterans, universal and unconditional amnesty and an implementation of the agreement to end all aid to the governments of President Thieu of South Vietnam and of President

Lon Nol of Cambodia.



It was mentioned that the Buffalo Chapter would hold a demonstration at the Federal Court House, 68 Court Street, Buffalo, on November 11, 1974, concerning the demands described above with respect to the Newark demonstration.

member of the RU in A letter which NYC, had sent to the NYC chapter in response to criticism made of him concering his activities at the VVAW/NGO sponsored demonstration in Washington, D.C., July 1-4, 1974, was read. letter answered some of the criticism directed at him and it was agreed that the matter should be dropped.

An election was held to determine how the region would cast its vote at the next NSCM for National Office Collective The vote turned out as follows: members.

13 votes 9 votes Milwaukee) Ed XDamato (National Office)

BarryXRomo, RU

8 votes

15 votes

3 votes

It was agreed to caucus as a region before the vote came up at the next ESCM. Prior to the vote there was a heated discussion on the status of Barry Romo. It was discussed whether he would owe first allegiance to the RU, a democratic centralist organization or to the National Office Collective, also a democratic centralist organization, when the time came to decide an issue in which the RU and the VVAW/WSO differed. It was argued that he might owe his allegiance to the RU which is the reason he received only three votes which came from the Northern New Jersey Chapter which is believed to be RU controlled.

After the voting the Northern New Jersey Chapter submitted a proposal that the issue of a Winter Soldier Investigation on military and VA abuses unfolding around four demands be considered. It was decided that this should be discussed again at the next regional meeting which will be held in Syracuse, New York, on the weekend of George Washington's Birthday in February, 1975.





At the next MSCM the New York-Morthern New Jersey Region will have five votes and eight delegates. It was decided that the five chapters with three votes at the regional meeting will each have one delegate and the regional office will send one. The other three chapters will have to caucus to decide who will have the other two delegates.

A long discussion followed which centered on a sum-up of the past years practices by the chapters. It was the common consensus that Political Education was the most necessary thing in all of the chapters and the most single factor in moving some chapters ahead faster than others.

It was decided that an upstate New York sub-region similar to the successful Southern Sub-Region be formed and that Chuck Smith will be the coordinator inasmuch as Oneonta was the largest upstate chapter which could support a sub-regional office.

The meeting ended with a period of self-criticism on the activities of the region.





APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY FOR SELF-DEFENSE

The Black Panther Perty (BPP), organized in December, 1966, et Oeklend, Celifornia, by Huey P. Newton and Bobby George Seelo, hes the publicly stated purpose of organizing black people to take control of the life, politics and destiny of the black community. The Party, operating the Black Penther Intercommunal News Service, publishes e newspaper called "The Black Panther," which et one time openly edvocated the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in e revolutionery program to end the oppression of the black people but sinco eerly 1971 hes spoken for a survival program pending revolution.

While openly advocating direct overthrow of the U.S. Government by force end violence until 1971, leaders have since avoided extreme statements in favor of calling for action within the established order. Newton, in an interview appearing in the May, 1973. issue of "Playboy" magazino, stated the Panthers' chief ambition is to change the American Government by eny means necessary but that ultimately such change will be through armed violence.

BPP netional headquarters, aka Black Penther Intercommunel Headquarters, es of May, 1974, continued to be located in Oekland, California, with branches throughout the country.



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Victnem Veterans Against the War/ Winter Soldier (anization

APPENDIX

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA)

Title 60, ESC, Escales 734 (Interpal Security Act of 1950) stated that, so a speech of oridones adduced before various committees of the Espate and House of Representatives, Congress found the oxistence of a world communist revolutionary covenant, whose purpose is to establish a communist totalithrian dictatorship in the world's countries through the pedigm of a world-wide comemnist organization. Compensat action organizations in various countries endmavor to carry out the objectives of the world communist envenent by bringing about the overthrew of existing governments by any means. The communist organization in the Waited States -- the CPUSA -- pursuing its stated objectives, presents "a clear and present danger to the security of the United States." The Subversive Activities Control Board, ostablished by Section 791 of the above Act, found the CPUSA to be a communist action organization. This finding was uphold by the United States Supreme Court in June, 1961. The CPUSA has continued to be an arm of the international communist acrement dominated by the Soviet Union. The CPUSA, in its dependence on the Soviet Union, has never knowingly adopted a position centrary to Soviet policy. Its leaders frequently confer with Soviet leaders to receive guidance and direction on the policies the CPUSA is to follow. There has been no evidence that the primary aims of the CPUSA, AS they conform to Soviet objectives, have changed over the years.



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Vietnam Veterans Against the War/ Winver Soldier Organization

APPENDIX

NATIONAL CAUCUS OF LABOR COMMITTEES

The National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC) is a violence-oriented, self-described "organization of revolutionary socialists", which was formed in 1989 with its stated aim to identify with imarican workers and orient them toward a socialist America. In its attempt to become the dominant Left group in the U.S., NCLC members have attacked attendeds at ametings, demonstrations, conferences and conventions of various communist, Protohyist and socialist organizations because it combanded that it is necessary to use violence to achieve socialism. According to statements made by Lyn Harous, Patienal Chairman, NCLC will have gained state power in the U.S. by 1979 and by the year 2000 in the world. NCLC, which is headquartered in New York City, currently has chapters in more than 60 cities in this country and has affiliated chapters in five foreign countries.

NCIC utilizes the front group, the North American Unemployed and Weliano Rights Organization (MOMEO), to attract poor people to its philosophy: its youth group, the Revolutionary Youth Novement (RNA), to organize ghatto youths; and its political sam, the U.S. Lehor Party (USIP), to conduct political campaigns sined at acquainting the general public with the activities of NCIC. N

APERUDIX







XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

release to you.	ant to the exemptions indicated below with	no sopropuore material avaltable tot
Section 5	<u>552</u>	Section 552a
□ (b)(1)	□ (b)(7)(A)	□ (d)(5)
□ (b)(2)	(b)(7)(B)	□ (j)(2)
□ (b)(3)	□ (b)(7)(C)	□ (k)(1)
·	(b)(7)(D)	□ (k)(2)
	(b)(7)(E)	□ (k)(3)
	(b)(7)(F)	□ (k)(4)
(b)(4)	(b)(8)	□ (k)(5)
□ (b)(5)	□ (b)(9)	□ (k)(6)
□ (b)(6)		(k)(7)
Information pertained only t request is listed in the title o	o a third party with no reference to the sulphly.	bject of your request or the subject of yo
Documents originated with a for review and direct respons	another Government agency(ies). These do se to you.	ocuments were referred to that agency(ie
	furnished by another Government agency(information following our consultation with	
Page(s) withheld inasmuch disposition at a later date.	as a final release determination bas not be	een made. You will be advised as to the
Pages were not considered	for release as they are duplicative of	
Page(s) withheld for the fo	ollowing reason(s): (NLG) 77 Ci	V. 999 (u.s. D.C. S.D.N.Y.)

APPENDIX



NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG)

The NLG was formed in 1936. It was cited as a Communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activity U.S. House of Representatives, in House Report 3123, NLG, dated September 21, 1950. At the 1971 NLG Com NLG, dated September 21, 1950. At the 1971 NLG Countion, a resolution was introduced that the NLG direct it is ctions and programs toward inmate groups, prison organizing groups, jailhouse lawyers, and military projects attacking military stockade conditions. At a June, 1972, NLG Conference, it was stated in a position paper that, "Prisoners are the revolutionary vanguard of our struggle. When prisoners come out, they will lead us in the streets because they have experienced the most blatant oppression that this sistem can produce." A paper presented at the 1973 NLG Convintion concluded that the prison movement is an important aspect of the revolutionary struggle in "Amerika" and that legal people, because tionary struggle in "Ameria" and that legal people, because they have free access to prisons, Te important to the prison movement. It was noted that "... by building organizations of revolutionary people ... A move forward to make a victorious revolution in this vantry." A resolution circulated at the 1973 NLG Committon equated military organizing with the proletarial organizing necessary for a successful revolution. 1 t w s pointed out that the military must be neutralized before successful revolution is possible and that it may be possible to mobilize the military in support of a revolution. The NLG is presently headquartered in New York, New York.





VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

APPENDIX

PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PSP)

The PSP is a Marxist-Leninist organization which advocates total independence for Puerto Rico from the United Statas. PSP was founded in Puerto Rico in Novembar, 1971, at the Eighth Annual Convention of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Ricen Independence Movement) when the membership of the latter organization voted to change its name to PSP.

The PSP openly supports the revolutionary government of Cuba and maintains permanent representation in Havana. The official PSP publication, "Claridad", has frequently claimed the right of PSP to use violence to accomplish its revolutionary objectives.



Spartecist League; Spartacus Youth League

On 11/30/84, settlement was reached in a civil action against the Department of Justice and the FBI by referenced Leagues. (FBIHQ Airtel to All SACS, 12/18/84, Captioned "SPARTACIST LEAGUE; SPARTACUS YOUTH LEAGUE; JAMES M. ROBERTSON AND SUSAN ADAMS V. ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, et al., (U.S.D.C., S.D.N.Y.) CIVIL ACTION NO. 83-CIV-7680.)

In the settlement agreement, the FBI agreed to change its characterization of the Spartacist League. The text of the new characterization is provided below. Effective 11/30/84, all PLSs are instructed to advise the requester that a new characterization exists and should include the court-approved characterization in the disclosure letter of any future FOIPA releases containing a prior Spartacist League characterization.

"The Spartacist League (SPL), a Marxist political organization, was founded in 1966. The historical and theoretical roots of the SPL derive from the early Communist Party, U.S.A. and the Socialist Workers Party. The immediate precursor of the SPL was the Revolutionary Tendency of the Socialist Workers Party. The SPL has an official youth section named the Spartacus Youth League."

"The SPL was once the subject of an FBI domestic security investigation. The investigation was closed in 1977, however, and it did not result in any criminal prosecution."



APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE

The Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB), formerly known as the Attica Brigade, is a student-based organization founded in New York City in the Fall of 1971. The RSB considers itself to be an anti-imperialist organization which views United States imperialism as the main enemy of the people of the world. The RSB favors violent actions to further its cause and is moving eloser in ideology to the Revolutionary Union (RU), which has significantly infiltrated the ASB and plays a major role in the ASB policies, decisions and activities. As of July, 1974, the RSB is headquartered in New York City. The RU is a basic Marxist-Leninist-Maoist revolutionary organization.



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Vietnam Veterans gainst the War/Winter Soldier Organization

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY UNION

The Revolutionary Union (RU), founded in ourly 1868 in the San Propeloco Day area, is a militant semicovert Markist-Londiest revolutionary organization ideologically oriented towards the People's Republic of China and the teachings of Chairman had Tae-tung. Its objectives as not forth in its theoretical publication, "The Rod Papers," and is its monthly nerepaper, "Movolution," are the development of a united front against biporialism, the Ecutoring of revolutionary sorking class unity and loadorphin in struggle, and the derection of a communict party based on Markism-Loninten-MAC Mea-tong thought, loading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and victorco. Rembers of the EU have been identified as collecting maspons while engaging in firearms and guorrilla warfaro training. As of July, 1974, hu national bendquarters was located in Maywood, Illinoic.

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APPELIDIX



VENCEREMOS BRIGADE

The Venceremos Brigade (VB) was formed in June, 1959, in cooperation with the Cuban Government to show support for a successful communist revolutionary government and to encourage American youth to travel to Cuba in defiance of a ban on travel to Cuba by the U.S. Department of State. The VA Leebs participation of subversive people in the United States, based on their support for the communist regime and desire to aid in barvesting agricultural products and construction of housing in Cuba. The VB has stated it will seek to educate people about imperialism and foster a revolution against it. Individual members of the VB have made statements to the effect that the most significant effect of the Brigade would be to build a revolutionary movement in the U.S. around those who go to Caha. The VB utilizes a questionnaire to screen applicants and recruitment for membership in recent Brigades has favored individuals with subversive backgrounds. It is known that officials of the Cuban Government have played a dominant and cedisive role in the formulation of MB policy and in selection of MB; leaders and members for respect VB contingents. VB members are known to have been contacted by various hostile intelligence services while in Ceba and it is known that the VB is being used by these intelligence services for spotting purposes as well as recruiting intelligence agents and support personnel. The VB is currently heauquartered in New York City. 7/

AFPERDIX

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APPENDIX

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

The Vietnam Veterans Against The War (VVAW) was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam Veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time, VVAW leaders have told members that VVAW is a revolutionary group, not "just another group of war veterans". Also the membership has been told the VVAW has been asked to cooperate on an international level with many organizations, including communist and Maoist groups. Additionally it was indicated that "anti-imperialist groups" consider the VVAW a potent organization of similar stature in the U.S. In April, 1973, the group changed their name to Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) so that non-Veterans could become members. Current VVAW/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.



APPENDIX



WEATHERMAN

The Weatherman group, now commonly referred to as the Weather Underground, was formed in June, 1969, as a faction of the Students for a Democratic Society. A Weatherman ideological paper entitled "You Den't Need a Weatherman to Know Which Way the Wind Blows," prepared in June, 1969, stated the basic philosophy of this group is Marxist-Leninist in content but with strong advocacy that action, not theory, would bring about revolution in the United States. In mid-February, 1970, members of the Weatherman entered an underground status with an intended program of "strategic sabotage" with police and military installations as primary targets.

Current Federal warrants are outstanding for a number of Weatherman wanted for violations of Tederal statutes and local criminal violations. Since 1970, the Weather Underground has claimed responsibility for a number of bombings, including the U.S. Capital Building in March, 1971; the Pentagon Building in May, 1972; the ITT Building in New York City in September, 1973; the Office of the California State Attorney General, Los Angeles, in May, 1974; and the Gulf Oil Corporation Building, Pittsburgh, in June, 1974. In October, 1973, a Weatherman fugitive, in a lotter to the press, encouraged other revolutionaries to assume an underground status, noting that the underground provides a revolutionary haven for operations looking toward the violent overthrow of this Government.

APPENDIX

The Contract



APPENDIX

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

The Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) is the youth group of the Workers World Party (WWP). It was formed in the Summer of 1932 and is currently headquartered in New York City. It propagandizes the beliefs of the WWP among the youth and is the main source of recruitment into the WWP. The WWP is a Trotskyist-communist organization whose objective is the overthrow of the present capitalist system of government in the U.S. and the institution of a dictatorship of the working class.

APPENDIX

-42-



APPENDIX

YOUNG WORKERS LIB KATION LEAGUE



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The Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL), the youth group of the Communist Parky, USA (CPUSA), was formed in February, 1970. It has established chapters throughout the United States for the purposes of educating youth in Harxist-Leninist dockrine and recruiting them into the CPUSA. National headquarters are in New York, New York.

A characterization of the CPUSA is attached hereto.



APPEGDIX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-

1/22/75

SAC, NEW YORK (100-180116) (C)

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of an investigative summary, two copies of an FD-376 attached.

One copy of investigative summary disseminated to Secret Service locally.

Subject does not meet ADEX criteria.

Interview not being recommended since there is no information that he would cooperate in any way.

The following have been identified as subject's ~relatives:

Father

Mother

REC-56

0-4480 92-4111

2-Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)

PMB:eac

I-New York

(3)

1 ec. 4440 JEN

100 - SI(10-376) 200 - GCD 988. CN4/meg. 1/31/75





Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



In Reply, Please Refer to ... File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 22, 1975

Director United States Secret Service Department of the Treasury Washington, D. C. 20220

RE:



Dear Sir:	
The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective esponsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.	
. Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.	
. Attempts or threats to redress grievances.	
. Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.	
 Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments. 	
. Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.	
. Defector from U.S. or indicates desire to defect.	
Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U.S.	
Photograph has been furnished enclosed 🛣 is not available.	
Very truly yours,	

Clarence M. Kelley Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) 1 U. S. Secret Service , NYC (RM)

Enclosure(s) 1



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York January 22, 1975

INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY

61C

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

This investigation is based on information which indicates that in view of his affiliation with Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) (see Appendix), is engaged in activities which could involve a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), and 2387 (Sedition).

in height, with the state of th

Northern New Jersey Region of the Wietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) on February 16-17, 1974, at Monroe, New York, and November 2-3, 1974, at Old Westbury, New York.

ALL INFORMATION CO CAMPA TREIN IS UNION ASSOCIATION OF TO / 11/95 STORY IN A

This document centains heither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the the recommendation of the FBI and is like the your agency; it and its centains are not to be distributed cuiside your agency.

100 - 448092 -4111

APPENDIX

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

The Vietnam Veterans Against The War (VVAW) was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam Veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time, VVAW leaders have told members that VVAW is a revolutionary group, not just another group of war veterans". Also the membership has been told the VVAW has been asked to cooperate on an international level with many organizations, including communist and Maoist groups. Additionally it was indicated that "anti-imperialist groups" consider the VVAW a potent organization of similar stature in the U.S. In April, 1973, the group changed their name to Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) so that non-Veterans could become members. Current VVAW/WSO national officers are Marxit-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.



8AC, New York (100-180116) -

2/5/75

Director, FR _ /00-448092-411

7

Reurlet and investigative summary 1/22/75.

Referenced letter, with which you closed this case in your office, advised that euhject was not being interviewed as there is no information available indicating that he would be cooperative.

The above is insufficient reason for not interviewing subject. In most instances, personal interview is the best way to properly assess the cooperativenese, as well as the informant potentialpof a subject, and FBIHQ is in possession of no information which would make interview of subject inadvisable. Accordingly, in the absence of a more compelling reason for not interviewing subject, you are to reopen this case and take steps to interview subject. In view of subject's student status he is to be contacted away from his college campus and informed at the outset of the interview that this Bureau has no interest in the legitimate activities of institutions of learning. Interview is to be conducted in accordance with existing instructions pertaining to interviews of security subjects as contained in Section 875, Manual of Instructions.

Submit results in form euitable for dissemination, if appropriate, along with your recommendation regarding any additional action deemed warranted.

FBIHQ files contain no information concerning eubject not already in your possession.

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(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

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GPO 954-546

Letter to SAC. New York
Re:

NOTE:

New York submitted closing letter and investigative summary 1/22/75 on subject, to old white male student. Subject has been active in YVAW/WSO in the general New York City area and was in attendance at two regional conferences in 1974. Intelligence Division concurs with New York's assessment that subject does not qualify for ADEX, but that office's basis for not interviewing subject is believed unsound. Subject has never been interviewed, and FBIRQ files contain no information which would render interview inadvisable. Subject is eingle and not known to be employed.



2

FBI

Date: 1/8/75	
Transmit the following in(Type in plaintext or code)	
Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)	b7C
FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-22223) (C) SUBJECT: Enclosed for Bureau are four copies of an investigative summary, two copies of an FD-376 attached one copy of investigative summary disseminated to Secret Service, Milwaukee. Subject does not present an immediate threated to the internal security of the United States, therefore he is not being recommended for ADEX at this time. Interview not being recommended since past experience with members of this organization shows the refused to be interviewed and it is doubtful subject would be cooperative. The following bays have last identified as subject would be refused to be interviewed and it is doubtful subject would be cooperative. In view of the above, Milwaukee is placing this matter in closed status and will reopen on period REC-40,00-448092	ted Ditre,
2) - Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM) I - Milwaukee (100-22223) AJE/jma / (2 1/14/0 ged) (3) / (2 55(50 376) 4) - LATE 10/11/95 BYS/13/4 CNL/mag 1/20/75 JATE 10/11/95 BYS/13/4	TOP .
Approved: Sent M Per	GPO: 1970 O - 402-735

MI 100-22223

basis for further evaluation as to the extent of subject!s activities.

FD-376 (Rev. 10-9-73)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 8, 1975

1/20/75

Director United States Secret Service Department of the Treasury Washington, D. C. 20220 In Reply, Please Refer to File No. MI 100-22223

RE

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1.	Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2.	Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3.	Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
4.	Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5.	Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6.	Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7.	Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.
Ph	otograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

Clarence M. Kelley Director

INFORMATION CONTAINED

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) 2
 U. S. Secret Service, Milwaukee (RM)

Enclosure(s)



File No.

In Reply, Please Refer to

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Milwaukee, Wisconsin January 8, 1975

INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY

STATERSITE MATTER - VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

This investigation is based on information which indicates that the lin view of his affiliation with the Vietnam reterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) (a characterization of which is attached hereto), may be engaged in activities which could involve a violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, Sections 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government), 793 (Espionage), or Title 50, U. S. Code, Sections 781 - 798 (Internal Security Act of 1950).

white male, was born

He is single, resides at

and is not known to be steadily

employed.

Subject was first identified with VVAW/ when he accompanied the Milwaukee contingent traveling to Washington, D. C., to participate in VVAW sponsored National Action July 1 - 4, 1974. Since this time, subject has attended nine meetings of this group and participated in seven demonstrations, marches, rallies which were sponsored by or supported by VVAW, Revolutionary Union (RU) and Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB) (characterizations of which are contained in the Appendix attached hereto). Subject participated in a VVAW and RSB sponsored, week long, anti-recruiting campaign against United States Marine Corps recruiters on University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee (UWM) campus during

67C

October 14 - 18, 1974 in which three people were arrested during a rally on October 16, 1974. Subject attended the Universal and Unconditional Amnesty National Conference at Louisville, Kentucky, November 10 - 16, 1974. Subject was an elected delegate to the VVAW National Steering Committee Meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, December 27 - 31, 1974. Subject has been elected to the Chapter Collective which is responsible for forming policy and coordinating functions and activities on the local level. Subject is also attending Vets Study Circle which is directed by RU and consists of VVAW members and instructed by the Milwaukee RU leader.

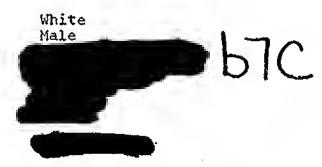
Subject is described as follows:

Race: Sex:

Date of Birth:

Height: Weight: Hair: Eyes:

Social Security Account Number:





VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO)

The VVAW was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time VVAW leaders have told members the VVAW is a revolutionary group, not "just another group of war veterans." Also, the membership has been told the VVAW has been asked to cooperate on an international level with many organizations, including communist and Maoist groups. Additionally, it was indicated that "anti-imperialist groups" consider the VVAW a potent organization of similar stature in the U.S. In April, 1973, the group changed their name to VVAW/WSO so that non-veterans could become members. Current VVAW/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Narxist Leninist doctrine.

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY UNION

The Revolutionary Union (RU), founded in early 1968 in the San Francisco Bay area, is a militant semicovert Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization ideologically oriented towards the People's Republic of China and the teachings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung. Its objectives as set forth in its theoretical publication, "The Red Papers", and in its monthly newspaper, "Revolution", are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of revolutionary working class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxism-Leninism-MAO Tse-tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. Members of the RU have been identified as collecting weapons while engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training. As of July, 1974, RU national headquarters was located in Maywood, Illinois.

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE

The Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB), formerly known as the Attica Brigade, is a student-based organization founded in New York city in the fall of 1971. The RSB considers itself to be an anti-imperialist organization which views United States imperialism as the main enemy of the people of the world. The RSB favors violent actions to further its cause and is moving closer in ideology to the Revolutionary Union (RU), which has significantly infiltrated the RSB and plays a major role in the RSB policies, decisions and activities. As of July, 1974, the RSB is headquartered in New York City. The RU is a basic Marxist-Leninist-Maoist revolutionary organization.

APPENDIX



1emoranaum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-448092)

DATE: 1/23/75

UBJECT

SAC, ALBANY (100-22519) (P)

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) IS

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 1/8/75, and Bureau airtel to all offices dated 7/15/74.

The following individuals are members of the Oneonta, New York, VVAW/WSO Chapter whose files have been placed in a closed status inasmuch as these individuals are acting in a legitimate protest capacity and rejecting Marxism-Leninism:

Name Name

Pre luinary inquiries concerning the following Oneonta VVAW/WSO members were not initiated inasmuch as information indicating their VVAW/WSO membership was received simultaneously with information indicating their activities were strictly in a legitimate, protest capacity:

Name Name EX-112 1 JAN 27 1975

It is noted that s' a current subject of AL fil

2)-Bureau (RM) (1-100-23326)3-Albany

JFB:sap

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TO OIRECTOR

(ATT N: INTD)

WFO 100-59034

CHICAGO

FROM BALTIMORE 100-32835 -P-

DEMONSTRATION SPONSOREO BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR /WINTER
SOLO IER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AT VETERANS AOMINISTRATION OFFICES
BALTIMORE, MARYLANO AND WASHINGTON, 1975, IS - VVAW/WSO

RE WFO NITELS OATED JANUARY 10 & 15, 1975.

ON JANUARY 15, 1975, A REPRESENTATIVE OF FEDERAL PROTECTION

SERVICE (FPS), BALTIMORE, MARYLAND ADVISED THAT TWO (2) WHITE MALES

WERE OBSERVED IN THE HOPKINS PLAZA, IN FRONT OF THE FEDERAL OFFICE

BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND SELLING THE WINTER SOLDE IR NEW SPAPER.

ONE INDIVIDUAL WAS RECOGNIZED AS

BALTIMORE CHAPTER OF THE VVAW/WSO. THE TWO MEN APPEARED AT THE PLAZA AT 11:00 AM AND DEPARTED AT 11:30 AM. NO INCIDENTS WERE

REPORTEO.

VVAW/WSO WAS FORMED IN 1967 AS ON ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM
VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTED AND STRIVE TO EDUCATE THE IR MEMBER SHIP IN MARXISTLENINIST OOCTRINE.

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ADMINISTRATIVE: THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FEDERAL PROTECTION

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NR 001 LS COOE

JAN 37 1975

11:33AM URBENT JANUARY 27, 1975 BB

OIRECTOR

CINCINNATI

LOUISVILLE (100-6401) FROM

ATTN: INTO

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR -PROPOSEO LEAFLETTING BY WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION AT U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION. FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 25, 1975; IS - VVAW

ON JANUARY 27, 1975

FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY, ADVISED THAT NO OEMONSTRATION NOR LEAFLETTING OCCURRED ON MILITARY RESERVATION AT FORT KNOK ON WEEKENO JANUARY 25-26, 1975. FURTHER THAT NO INDIVIOUALS IDENTIFYING THEMSELVES AS MEMBERS OF CAPTIONEO ORGANIZATION ATTEMPTEO TO ENTER THE LIMITEO ACCESS FORT KNOX POSTEC-16 /00

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR WINTER SOLD IER ORGANIZATION (VVAW ASO) ! VVAW ASO LEADERS HAVE TOLO THEIR MEMBERS THAT THE VVAW /VSO IS A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP WHICH HAS BEEN ASKED TO COOPERATE ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS. INCLUDING COMMUNIST AND MADIST GROUPS.

AOMINISTRATIVE: RE LOUISVILLE TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND



国图 JAN 28 1975

LS 100-6401 PAGE TWO
CINCINNATI, JANUARY 24, 1975 AND CINCINNATI TELETYPE TO BUREAU

CINCINNATI SHOULD ADVISE IF MEMBERS OF CINCINNATI CHAPTER OF VVAW /WSO TRAVELED TO KENTUCKY.

IN VIEW OF NO ACTIVITY BY CAPTIONED GROUP, NO FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN BY LOUISVILLE. P

END

MWW FBI WASH DXXXXXX

AND LOUISVILLE, JANUARY 24, 1975.

JULY 1973 EDITION ' UNITED STATES GUVERNMENT

lemorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/22/75

Enel

CHICAGO (100-54331) (C)

SUBJECT.

CHICAGO 00:

Enclosed herewith for FBIHQ are an investiga the substructioned and dated January 22, 1975. Also e close for IBIH are two photographs of subject.

Attached herewith for FBIHQ are two copies of an FD-376.

By use of an FD-376, one copy of this investigative summary is being Eurnished to the U.S. Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois. One photograph of subject is also being furnished to U.S. Secret Service, Chicago.

Enclosed investigative summary is classified ntial" to protect the identities of and

This matter has been thoroughly reviewed, and it is felt subject does not meet the current criteria for inclusion on the ADEX. Subject to date has exhibited no propensity for violence. In addition, subject holds no position of authority and/or leadership within the VVAW/WSO and the October League (OL). Appropriate background information has been obtained through investigation regarding subject.

REC-7/ 🖊 An interview of subject is not being recommended at this time as it is left that subject offers no or little

2, - Bureau (Enc. 6) - Chicago

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SPW/dlb (3)

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

CG 100-54331

informant potential. No information is available to date to indicate that subject would be cooperative and receptive to an interview, and it is felt that intelligence information gained from interview of subject would be of a minimal nature.

Chicago is placing this matter in closed status at this time; however, should subject's activities at a future date be such to warrant additional investigation, this matter will be reopened, a preliminary inquiry conducted, and the FBIHQ appropriately advised.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. CG 100-54331

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 22, 1975

Director United States Secret Service Department of the Treasury Washington, D. C. 20220

RE:

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.

2. Attempts or threats to redress grievances.

3. Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.

4. Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.

5. Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.

6. Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.

7. Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours.

Clarence M. Kelley Director

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ATTACHED

Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
 U. S. Secret Service

Enclosure(s)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. CG 100-54331

Chicago, Illinois January 22, 1975

INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY

LISO

SUBVERSIVE MATTER - VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

CONFIGURATIAL

A preliminary inquiry has been initiated concerning the subject for the purpose of determining if the subject is a leader or activist of the Vietnam Veterans Against The War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) (see appendix), activities of which could involve violations of Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of The Government), 2387 (Sedition), and 793 (Espionage).

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attiliate of the October Lague (CL) (see appoint)

Chicago, Illinois.

CONFIGURAL
Clas in d by 6607
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ON 10 11/45 BYS LAG 1 UNG

100-448092-4116

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Retween the period August, 1973, and December, 1974 tended meetings of the Chicago VVAW/WSO Chapter on a regular basis. She is considered a rank-and-file member of this organization holding no position of authority and/or leadership; however, she continues to attend the activities and functions of the Chicago VVAW/WSO Chapter.

Between the period May 6, 1974, through September 5, 1974 as observed in attendance at 18 sessions of OL Study Groups, Chicago, Illinois; however, during September, 1974 appeared to be wavering in her support of the OL.

On September 7, 1974 the was observed in attendance at an OL-sponsored forum, thicago, Illinois. To date the bolds no position of authority and/or leadership within the OL.



1



APPENDIX

OCTOBER LEAGUE

The October League (OL) was founded in 1969 in Los Angeles, California, and in May, 1972, merged with the Georgia Communist League, a small Marxist-Leninist organization, having the same goals as the OL. The OL maintains its headquarters in Los Angeles. The OL's published "Statement of Political Unity of the Georgia Communist League (M-L) and the October League (M-L)" dated May, 1972, states, "The alliance and merger of the movements of the oppressed nationalities and the general workers movement is the basic strategic alliance for revolution in the United States; a revolution that will accomplish, in one sweep, the liberation of the oppressed nationalities and the emancipation of the working class." Various OL leaders have visited the People's Republic of China.



1



APPENDIX

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION

The VVAW was formed in 1967 as an organization of Vietnam veterans to protest American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia. Since that time VVAW leaders have told members the VVAW is a revolutionary group, not "just another group of war veterans." Also, the membership has been told the VVAW has been asked to cooperate on an international level with many organizations, including communist and Maoist groups. Additionally, it was indicated that "anti-imperialist groups" consider the VVAW a potent organization of similar stature in the United States. In April, 1973, the group changed its name to VVAW/WSO so that non-veterans could become members. Current VVAW/WSO national officers are Marxist-Leninist oriented and strive to educate their membership in Marxist-Leninist doctrine.



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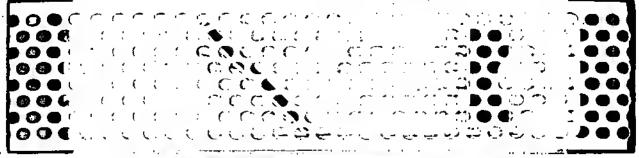
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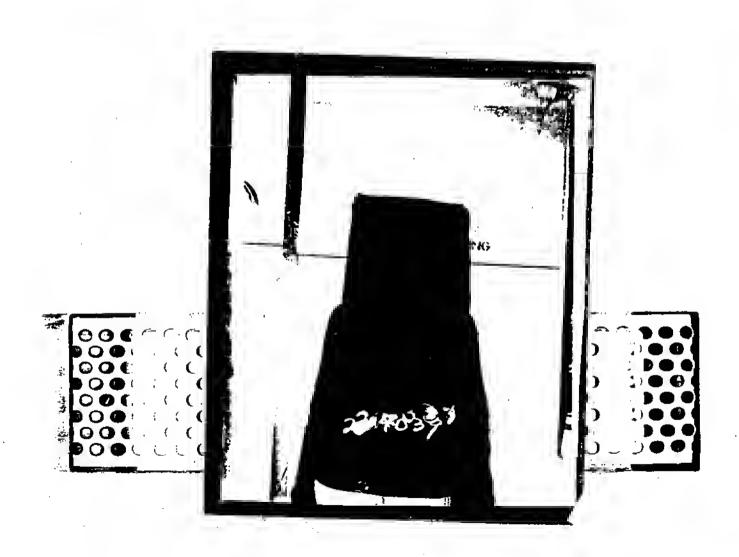
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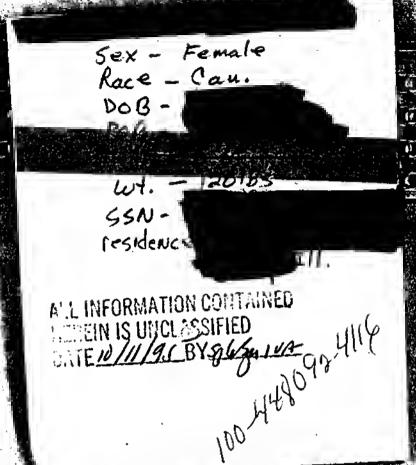
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SAC, Chicago (100-54331)

Director, FBI 100-448092-4116



Reurlet and investigative summary 1/22/75.

Referenced closing letter advised that subject was not being interviewed eince she offers no informant potential and since there is no information available indicating ehe would be cooperative.

Referenced eummary contains information that euhject, although continuing to be active in VVAW/WSO activities in the Chicago area, attended 18 sessions of October League (OL) Study Groups between 5/6/74 and 9/5/74 but that, eince 9/74, she has appeared to be wavering in her support for CL. In viow of her possible disaffection with OL, FBIHQ believes that immediate personal contact with subject for purpose of interview regarding her OL activities would be timely. If receptive, this would afford an opportunity for an assessment of her informant potential and also for inquiries in connection with her knowledge of VVAW/WSO activities on a local, regional, and national lovel.

Accordingly, in the obsence of a more compelling reason for not interviewing subject, you are to reopen this matter and take steps to interview subject. Results should be submitted in form suitable for dissemination, if appropriate, together with your recommendation regarding any additional action deemed warranted.

FBIHQ filee contain no information regarding subject not already in your possession.

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MIL INFORMATION COMMAND.

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(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

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Re:

NOTE:

Chicago submitted closing left and lovestigative summary 1/22/75 on subject, white female involved in both VVAW/WSO and left activities in Chicago. Intelligence Division agrees with Chicago's negative ADEX recommendation but considers it a good time to approach subject for interview due to fact she appears to be disenchanted with OL and may have and be willing to impart information of value regarding activities of the revolutionary group. Subject is employed as allege, Illinois.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

CODE

JAN 24 1975

1125AM URGENT 1/24/75 CFR

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TO OIRECTOR

ATTN INTO

LOUISVILLE

FRO

Assoc. Dir. Dep.-A.D.-Adm. Dep.-A.D.-Inv. Asst. Dir.: Admin. .. Comp. Syst. Ext. Affairs Files & Com. Gen. Inv. . Ident. Inspection Intell. ... Yil Laboratory Plan. & Eval. Spec. Inv. Training . Legal Coun. . Telephone Rm. Director Sec'y

LETING BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLOIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) OF US ARMY INSTALLATION, FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY, ON JANUARY 25, 1975, IS - VVAW.

ON INSTANT DATE, SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION CHARTER OF VVAW/WSO IS SENOING IN PAST, ADVISED THAT

MEMBERS TO US ARMY INSTALLATION, FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY, ON JANUARY 25, 1975, TO DISTRIBUTE AMMESTY LEAFLETS SOURCE ADDED THAT IT IS THE INTENT OF AND TALK WITH GI'S. THE VVAW /WSO TO DISTRIBUTE LEAFPETS ON ARMY ROST PRORERTY AND THAT THE GROUP IS OF THE ORINION THAT ARMY OFFICE NOT ARREST, BUT MERELY HARASS THEM. **Z** JAN 281975

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER STREAMIZATION (VVAW/WSO): VVAW/WSO LEAGERS HAVE TOLO THEIR MEMBERS THAT THE WAW/WSO IS A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP WHICH HAS BEEN ASKED TO COORERATE ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WITH MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING COMMUNIST AND MADIST GROURS.

SEE AddENdum, P2.

'JAN' 29 1975

PAGE TWO CI CONFID TIAL

CLASSIFIED BY 6262; ANDS Z, INDEFINITE.

ADMINISTRATIVE

INTENDS TO TRAVEL WITH GROUP TO FORT KNOX AND PARTICIPATE IN LEAFLETING.

BUREAU AUTHORITY IS REQUESTED FOR SOURCE TO TRAVEL TO

FORT KNOX FOR ABOVE ACTIVITY. TRAVEL EXPENSES AND SERVICES
WILL BE PAID THROUGH EXISTING BUREAU AUTHORITY
WILL INSURE APPROPRIATE ACCOUNTING OF SOURCE'S EXPENSES.

LOUISVILLE IS REQUESTED TO FURNISH ITH CONTACT
TELEPHONE NUMBER AND AGENT AT FORT KNOX TO BE CONTACTED SHOULD
SITUATION WARRANT AND SECURITY CONDITIONS PERMIT CONTACT.

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TO 01RECTOR (100-448092)

BUTTE (100-9147)

DENVER (100-10467)

FROM ST. LOUIS (100-21603) (P)

OFIB

GVAW/WSO NSCM, ST. LOUIS, MO., DECEMBER 27 - 31, 1974.

ST. LOUIS HAS NOT RECEIVED REPORTS FROM RECEIVING OFFICES TO DATE AS REQUESTED BY BUREAU RE COVERAGE OF CAPTIONED NSCM.

UPON RECEIPT OF REPORTS FROM BUTTE AND DENVER, ST. LOUIS WILL PREPARE A DISSEMINATABLE COMMUNICATION RE CAPTIONED MEETING.

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TO OIRECTOR

FROM LOUISVILLE (100-NEW)

ATTENTION INTO

PROPOSEO LEAFLETING BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR /WINTE SOLOIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) OF U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION, FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY, ON JANAURY 25, 1975, IS - VVAW.

L TO FBIHO

ND LOUISVILLE

JAN 23 197

TELEPHONE CALL TO

APPROPRIATE SOURCES FORT KNOX, KY., APPRISEO OF PROPOSED LEAFLETING ON JANAURY 25, 1975. MILITARY AUTHORITIES, FORT KNOX. ADVISED THAT THE POST IS NOW A LIMITED ACCESS POST AND ALL VISITORS WILL HAVE TO ICENTIFY THEMSELVES AND ACVISE THE GATE GUAROS WHOM THEY DESIRE TO VISIT OR THE PURPOSE OF HOULO ADVISE SOURCE THAT IN ALL LIKELIHOOD ENTRY . THE VVAW GROUP WILL BE OFNIED ENTRY ONTO THE POST.

IF THE GROUP PERSISTS AND TRIES TO GAIN ENTRANCE ON POST THE PROVOST MARSHAL OF FORT KNOX WILL MATTER BEING FOLLOWEO.

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TO DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON FIELD (62-10675)

FROM NEW YORK (183-161214) (RUC)

ATIN: INTO

ASSEMBLY TO SAVE VIETNAM PEACE

WALK TO WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON DC. JANUARY 25-27.

MISC-INFORMATION CONCERNING

ON JANUARY 21, 1975, CONFIDENTIAL RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED DECLASSIFY ON THAT MEMBERS OF VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/WINTER SOLDIER URGANIZATION (VVAV/USO) WILL MARCH TO SOUTH VIETNAMISE EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, DC AT 10:30 AM ON

JANUARY 25, 1975.

ON JANUARY 23, 1975, SECOND CONFIDENTIAL RELIABLE SOURCE

ADVISED THAT VVAN CHAPTER IN WASHINGTON, DC IS MAIN SPONSON OF MARCH ON JANUARY 25, 1975. NEW YORK PARTICIPATION WILLISEIAN 28 1975 MINIMAL. SOURCE STATED THAT VVAW CHAPTER IN WASHINGTON IS-REPORTED TO BE COMPLETELY DOMINATED BY REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU)

CLASS. & EXT. BX SI REASON - FOT! 11 DATE OF REVIEW

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0-73 to USSS, Dept (ISS, CCS, CO4) 1/25/7



NY (100-181214)

PAGE TWO

ON JANUARY 23, 1975, THIRD CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED THAT APPROXIMATELY FOUR BUSZS ARE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY, A" 5:00 AM ON JANUARY 25, 1975, FOR WASHINGTON DC. NEW YORK BUSES ARE SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO NEW YORK BY MIDNIGHT ON SAME DAY. ADMINISTRATIVE '

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7:35 PM NITEL JANUARY 24, 1975 JAN

TO DIRECTOR

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FRDM BALTIMDRE 100- NEW -P-

ATTENTION: INTO

DEMONSTRATION SPONSDRED BY VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR TIMER

SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AND DTHER GROUPS TO IMPLEMENT PARIS.
PEACE AGREEMENT AND MARCH TO SAIGDN EMBASSY, WDC, JAN 25, 197

IS - VVAW

ON JAN 24, 1975 A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION THE PAST, ADVISED THAT THE VVAW/WSO BALTIMORE CHAPTER DISTRIBUTE LEAFLETS ANNOUNCING DEMONSTRATION TO TAKE PLACE AT WOC ON JAN 2. 1975. IT WAS TO BE SPONSORED BY THE VVAW/WSD AND OTHER GROUP.

THEY PLAN TO ASSEMBLE AT 11 AM AT KALDRAMA PARK, 19TH AN COLUMBIA ROAD, WDC, AND MARCH TO SHERIDAN CIRCLE NEAR SAIGDN EMBASSY. THEIR DBJECTIVE - IMPLEMENT PARIS PEACE AGREEMENTS AND END ALL AID TO THIEU AND LDNANDL.

SDURCE ADVISED THAT ABOUT 5 TO B MEMBERS OF THE VVAW/WSO FROM

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15 JAN 28 1975

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4121 512 57C PAGE TWD BA 100-NEW

DN SAME DATE, A SECOND SOURCE WHO FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISEO THAT REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU) FROM BALTIMORE WOULD BE REPRESENTED BY UNDETERMINED NUMBER THOUGH NOT TO EXCEED 20 PERSONS.

VVAW/WSO WAS FORMEO IN 1967 AS AN ORGANIZATION OF VIETNAM VETERANS TO PROTEST THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA. CURRENT VVAW/WSO NATIONAL DFFICERS ARE MARXIST-LENINIST ORIENTEO AND STRIVE TO EQUICATE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN MARXIST-LENINIST COCTRINE.

RU WAS FDUNGED IN EARLY 1968 AS A MILITANT SEMI COVERT MARXIST-LENINIST REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION IDEOLOGICALLY ORIENTED TOWARD PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND TEACHINGS OF MAD TSE-TUNG FOSTERING REVOLUTIONARY WORKING CLASS UNITY LEADING TO OVERTHROW OF US GOVERN-MENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE. AS OF JULY 1974, RU NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS WERE LOCATED IN MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

FIRST SOURCE IS

SECONO SOURCE IS

US SECRET SERVICE AT WOC NOTIFIEO.

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WILL ATTENO AND

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124/75 HORAN

PAGE THREE BA 100-NEW

THIS SOURCE WILL BE PAID FOR EXPENSES AND SERVICES
OUT OF CURRENT MONTHLY ALLOCATION. SOURCE WILL BE FULLY DEBRIEFED
UPON RETURN.

END

JAC FBIHQ ACK FOR ONE AND HOLD FOR ONE

**.*

lemorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI

12/23/74

CINCINNATI (100-21918) (C)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATION IN SUPPORT OF SEVEN INDIVIDUALS SPONSORED BY THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU). VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR/ WINTER SOLDIER ORGANIZATION (VVAW/WSO) AND REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE ' RSB), CINCINNATI, OHIO

10/30/74

IS

Re CI nitel to the Bureau, 10/30/74.

.. This communication is classified "Conf to protect

dvised the trial for the seven individual 9/17/74, has been continued on several dates with the last being on 12/13/74.

Inasmuch as the trials have/continued and no demonstrations have resulted on the dates the cases were continued, this matter is being closed.

It is noted that Cincinnati Division has cases concerning each of the seven individuals referred to in caption.

Bureau Í-Cincinnati

RCD:stn/cjb (3)

16644275EK

CLASSIFIED BY 6282 EXEMPT\FROM GDS.

CATEGORY 2

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION

INDEFINITE

NOT RECORDED

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